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77

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,412.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................. 6 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th January 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Tuticorin	6
,, Rutnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	8
,, Goa	30	,, Negapatam	11
,, Carwar	31	,, Madras	13
,, Mangalore ......Feb.	1	,, Coconada	15
,, Cannanore	2	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tellicherry	2	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Calingapatam	17
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Alleppey	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Mahomerah	16
,, Kurrachee.........Feb.	1	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Linga	25
,, Linga	8	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	10	,, Guader	26
,, Fao	12	,, Jask	28
,, Mahomerah	12	,, Kurrachee......March.	3
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrives BOMBAY	6
Leaves BUSREH... Feb.	16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p. m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 p. m.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Amarn, will be despatched on MONDAY the 24th January 1876, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 p. m.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutchinson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	580	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 24TH INSTANT.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Rs.
To Suez	300
To Malta	,, 400
To London	,, 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
5 ,, prints.
2 ,, prints and engravings in gilt frames.
8 dozen large hanging Marathi school maps.
85 Marathi school atlases.
5 bales sheating felts.
To close account.
10 New Sewing Machines of different designs on stands and for hands.
10 case 50 dozen Chamois skins.
A few articles of jewellery of a deceased gentleman, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold lockets, rings, pencil cases, watch guards, &c.

At 2 p. m.

1 Light Albert Phaeton.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay Green, on account of the concerned.
About 17 hogsheads Beer in Wood by James Atkinson & Co.
About 20 hogsheads Beer in Wood by Steel Coulson & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN LUMBER.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Bunder Shed, No. 18, the undermentioned on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoolraman Dada—
About 882 pieces American Lumber, 2 Inch.
About 222 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A SHED, EMPTY WOODEN PACKING CASES, EMPTY CASKS OF CEMENT, STONE AND RABBLES OF OLD WALL, &c, &c,

Messrs MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p, m, at Colaba, in Nicol Press and Manufactory Company, Limited, the materials of a spirit shed, empty wooden packing cases, empty casks of cement, stones and rabbles of old wall, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 4 o'clock p. m. at the premises, Provision of the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of September 1874 by order of the mortgagee Narrondas Nurrotumdas, Esq., on account and risk of Khatri Dajee Gungadher the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the Messuage Tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring two hundred and fifteen square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 544 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the north by the property of Cooverjee Byramjee Darcowalla, on the south by the property of Bal and Janardhun Bhasker, on the east by the property of Dwarkanath Jugganath and on the west by the Breach Candy Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a four seated open carriage with grey horse and harness, a mahogany square piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of E. Hardford, Esq., the same comprises, rich glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 cruet and soy frames, breakfast companions, tea tray, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a square dining table, a set of camp table in 2 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, teapoys, circular and pier tables, easy, predieu and drawing-room chairs, full backed coversation sofas, Brussel's carpet, lady's writing and work tables, music stands, a mahogany grand square piano by "Broadwood and Sons," teapoys, verandah chairs, hatstands, a bagetelle table with balls and cues, four posts bedstead, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, gown stands, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 p. m.

A handsome light 4 seated open carriage in excellent order.
A serviceable flea bitten grey Arab horse, quiet in harness, &c
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARAB AND CABOOL FRESH HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Commission Stables, on account of the concerned.
7 valuable Arab horses.
2 do. Cabool do
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery wares, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, &c., in the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Henry Dods & Co., Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the furniture consisting of writing tables with drawers, slopes and pigeon holes, chairs, presses, copying press on stand, camp tables, a firstrate iron safe by Milner, Chubbs' cash boxes, reclining sofa, book stand, piece goods, scales with weights, clocks, letter scale, screens, wooden wine horses, glass inkstands, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses. sets of English Double Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 12th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 begas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakoresidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, a first class Square Piano by Collard & Collard, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, &c., at No 122, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, the property of D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., (changing his residence), the same comprising rich glassware dinner and tea set, a set of plated dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet, egg and liquer frames, salver, candlesticks spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., circular and dining table, side board, screen, drawingroom, American easy and folding chairs, conversation couch, centre ottoman, pier and card tables, cheffonier, teapoys, whatnots, a first class mahogany square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" in excellent order, plated double light hanging argand lamp with drops, bronze single, and reading lamps, English carpet, flower vases, water colour paintings, a handsome brass bedstead with mattrasses, carved gown press, chests of drawers, bronze hat stand, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, toilette glasses, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles.

At 2 p m.

The property of a Gentleman.

A small Arab riding horse has been used in harness, believed to be sound.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Market, by direction of the mortgagee Mr. Jairaz Mucanjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nathoo Walljee, the following Shares :—

1 Share of the Albert Mill Co., No. 324.
2 do. do. Bombay Burma Trading Corporation No. 252 and 319.
1 Share of the Morarjee Goculdass, Spinning and Weaving Co., No. 257.
1 Share of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., No. 873.
5 Shares of the Khatoo Mocanjee, Spinning and Weaving Co., No. 313 to 317.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the shares be transferred on making the payment thereof.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.......................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, two GROUND FLOORS, in April or May next, in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat, which are at present occupied by Messrs. Asquith & Co. Rent for both Rs. 625.

For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

P. S.—Above can be Let at an earlier period by certain arrangement.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

3rd December, 1875.

Gentlemen,—As I have disposed of the last parcel of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEN of CHAMPAGNE, I shall be glad to have a fresh reserve of THREE HUNDRED DOZENS of the same quality, or if you have anything superior I shall like to taste it.

You will be so good as to reserve it till I give you instructions, as some of it will be for Her Majesty's Service, some for the Prince of Wales, and for other members of the Royal Family. I possibly may not take it all in the course of the year 1876, but I shall no doubt dispose of it in different cellars during 1876, and the first six months of the year following.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
Epernay and London.

The patronage accorded to our friends' Brand affords abundant proof of the superiority of their wine. We have to date not been able to keep pace with the demand for it but regular shipments are now coming forward.

Price in bond Qts. Rs. 42
Pints per 2 dozen. Rs. 44

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries ten per cent. discount off Bond Prices,

Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
No. 1,
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

DINDIGULS HAVANNAH,
Mr. Neuberg's Own Brand,
THE INDIAN HAVANNAH PAR EXCELLENCE.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED
TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. HISTORIAN, FROM CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the arrival of this Steamer, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature.

Captain Wallace will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the Steamer's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

PHILIP PHILLIPS

WILL give a SERVICE of SACRED SONG THIS EVENING in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS—BODY OF HALL, ONE RUPEE. GALLERY, EIGHT ANNAS.

PHILIP PHILLIPS

WILL give a SERVICE of SACRED SONG in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, Bellasis Road, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS—ONE RUPEE. The proceeds on behalf of the Baptist Church Day School Fund.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, FURNISHED, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on the Top of Malabar Hill, near the Chowkey, now in the occupation of R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

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House Agent.

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FREMINET FILS' DRY CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 36	Rs. 19
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L. SIBILLE & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES. AUCTION SALE.

MR. ALLI ABDOOLLA will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, at 3 o'clock p. m., 21 first rate AUSTRALIAN HORSES, 2 SADDLES, PUMP, MEDICINE, and a SETTER DOG, the property of Mr. JOHN LEARMONTH.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH CALL of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE on Shares in the above Company has been made and is payable at the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION on or before the 1st March 1876.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUR HEAPS of SCRAP IRON, lying at the Locomotive Works, Byculla.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Scrap Iron," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 14th February 1876, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Scrap Iron can be seen and Form of Tender be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Paper, as a Guarantee of the good faith of the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

S. JACKSON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Byculla, 22nd Jan. 1876.

WILLIAM F. ANNUNCIATION, UNDERTAKER & SCULPTOR.

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G. H. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Jan. 1876.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 607 OF 1874.

MEYA AHMED MOOSA and his wife, MARIAMBAI, both of Bombay, Ghogaree Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in house No. 51, situate at the Ghogaree Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .... Plaintiffs,

vs.

EBRAHIM OOMER of Bombay, Ghogaree Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No. 66, situate at Ghogaree Moholla, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay........................ Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 14th day of December instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant

Whereas by Prohibitory Order, dated the Eighteenth day of November, 1875, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated the 24th day of October 1875. The Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the following lands and premises were attached, namely ;—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the Ghogaree Moholla and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,591, and containing by admeasurement in breadth 15 feet and in length 45 feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by a public road called Ghogaree Moholla, on or towards the north by a house of Mahomed Ghogaree, and on or towards the south by a house of Meya Ahmed Moosa, one of the abovenamed Plaintiff, which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the Defendant and of joint tenants of the late Essa Oomer and Defendant. It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty and annas eight for costs of this Suit including the costs on injunction motion.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property, for the satisfaction of the said Decree for costs amounting to Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty and annas eight.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLAN
Sheriff

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd December 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND JAN. 1876.

DURING business hours to-day, Reuter's closing telegram of Thursday came to hand, and since then we have received Friday's opening and closing messages. Private despatches have also been coming through but of most irregular dates, those via Teheran of the 20th and 21st and via Turkey of the 17th and the 18th instant. The latter route seems to be a mere apology for a telegraph line of the present day, as not only is there an undue loss of time in transmission, but the messages when received are frequently so mutilated as to be almost unintelligible. It is perfectly evident that business based on telegraphic communication will not be practicable again until the Suez Cable is in working order, but from what has transpired of the operations now going on with that object, business people will have cause to congratulate themselves, if communication by that route is restored before a large portion of the busy season has shipped away.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Thursday closed dull, sales 14,000 bales, prices as quoted by Reuter showing a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in Ginned Broach, Good Fair Hingunghaut and Mid Orleans, and 3/16d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Dharwar. Friday's Market opened and closed quiet but steady, Surats dull, sales 12,000 bales, prices the same as quoted on the previous day.

The official weekly report says that Surats during the week have been freely offered but there has been little enquiry. This however, is merely in allusion to Cotton on the spot. For arrivals, the market according to private advices has been very much worse, Good Fair Oomra January February shipment via Canal, being, it is said freely offered at 5d. per lb., a rate at which it can barely be bought on this side exclusive of commission. The American crop is evidently still the depressing influence, and it is unfortunate, therefore, that we are without the complete figures for the week as they would now be extremely interesting. Reuter's New York message of the 20th quotes Mid Uplands on the spot still at 13 cents; Futures, April shipment, 13¼ cents per lb. The day's receipts at the ports were 20,000 bales against 17,000 on the corresponding day last year and 23,000 in 1874. Exports to Great Britain 16,000 against only 1,000 bales last year.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant, compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Visible supply of all kinds	2,790 000	2,699 440	2,653,16
„ „ Surats	780 000	567,730	695,100

For the U. K. only the visible supply is as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool......	685,000	759,530	612,920
„ „ London	63,250	118,200	197,960
East Indian float......	90 000	120,000	99 000
American „ ...	330,000	240,000	319,000
	1,168,250	1,228,730	1,228,880
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 15-16d.	8d.	8 9 16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 9-16d.	5¼d.	55 16d.
Difference..........	2⅜d.	2¾d.	3¼d.
Percentage of do.	34½p ct.	34⅜p ct.	39p ct.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still reported very dull, but prices are unchanged in every respect since Tuesday last.

Coffee in London on Friday was reported firm. Mid. Plantation Ceylon having advanced to 106s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

The weekly metal quotations in Thursday's message show no movement of any kind.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted the same as on the previous Saturday, viz;—Fours, 89½; Fours and-a-half, 90½; Fives-and-a-half, 93½.

The Bank of England return for the week is of a most favourable character, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 36½ to 39½ per cent.; the Reserve having increased by £625,000 and Bullion by £3,75,000, while Bills Discounted are less by £250,000. Such a return indicates an early return to easy money, and with 6 months' bills discountable in the open market at 3½ per cent. or 1½ per cent. under the Bank minimum, a reduction in the latter is not likely to be far off.

Consols on Thursday were quoted at 93⅞, and on Friday at 93⅞. French Rentes on Thursday were at 104¾, and yesterday had advanced to 105¼.

The announcement in Reuter's telegram of Thursday and confirmed in their Friday's of Bar Silver in London having fallen to 55 3/16d per oz. has induced a complete collapse in Sterling Exchange to-day. In the morning a most unsettled feeling prevailed and the Banks for a time declined to name either buying or selling rates. In the course of the day, however, some small extent of business done, sufficient to establish the following as current quotations:—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8 15/16d.	„
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 3/8	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 9d. 15/32	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 9d. 1/8	„

At these rates the drop in Silver is fully discounted 55 3/16d. per oz., laying down here at about 1s. 9 1/16d. per rupee, and if there was any reason to think we had seen the bottom a recovery in Exchange might be looked for especially as the exports of Cotton increased. As it is, however, it is impossible to say whether 55d. per. oz. or even a lower price would be sufficient to cause a reduction in the supply of the metal, and until that point is reached the value of the rupee must continue to give way. Moreover, there are other influences at the moment tending in the same direction. Money has seldom been more plentiful than it is. Cotton is going forward so slowly that the sales of bills for forward delivery now falling due pretty nearly cover the cost of the exports; while the total supply of Cotton for the season not only promises to be less than last, but the fall in prices will reduce the amount to be financed for by upwards of a million sterling. Notwithstanding these influences should the Government decide on bringing out a Loan in London and stopping the Council drawings for a time, as a number of people seem to think by no means unlikely, Exchange would probably recover a considerable portion of the decline. But, after all, the reaction could be but temporary. Government could not continue borrowing every year on the other side, and every loan so raised would only go to increase the amount to be eventually remitted by some means or other.

EXCHANGE on Calcutta to-day has been unaltered and the same remarks applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The SHARE MARKET to day has been firm but not particularly active. Bank of Bombays are steady at 41 per cent. premium. Spinning and Weaving shares continue in favour at a further general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press and Land Companies have not moved either way.

COTTON has again been very dull with only a limited business doing for export. Prices generally are the same as yesterday, but the decline in Exchange and Freights of late is equivalent to nearly 1-16d. per lb. We must still however, see a further fall to bring us on a working level with Liverpool nor even then will business be active unless telegraphic communication is more reliable.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2 5s. both; by ship and steamer for Liverpool, but there is next to nothing doing by the former route and only a small business by the latter.

PIECE-GOODS are dull and without quotable change. Prices are nominally unaltered but the fall in the value of the rupee is equivalent during the past week to a decline of 1½ per cent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	705
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank..........	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	160 xd
[illegible]	£20	108 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares......	128
[illegible]	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
[illegible]	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	33
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
[illegible]	£15	196 5 11	do.	Do New Shares......	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning..	1,150
[illegible]	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
[illegible]	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1 400
[illegible]	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,090
40	15	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
[illegible]	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	900
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.......	905
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,080
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1025
75	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1010
		500		Khandeish Spinning	8 0
30	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1060
		500		Madras U. Spinning	975
1,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's........	1,155
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,160
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	725
[illegible]	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	11	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.........	800
[illegible]	1,000	all	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	825
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

*Per share, for the half-year.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cutch Mandvee, with two hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP ADERGROVE, 1,270 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle (November 1st), with a cargo of 1,776 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. HISTORIAN, 1,202 tons, Captain W. Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta, (January 12), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain H. Morby, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Vingorla.—Mr. H. Hatch and servant, Mr. Hajee Shalehodeen and three servants, and Sub-Conductor M. Nilson and servant. For Cannanore.—Mr. C. S. B. Walton. For different ports:—Twelve deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Historian (s)	Wallace..........	Calcutta, Jan 12.
	Adergrove	Fullerton	Newcastle, Nov 1.
	Oorun (s)........	Baker..........	Mandvee, Jan 20.

DEPARTURE.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
22	Rajpootana (s)	Morby	Coast and Calcutta.

The barque Night Hawk, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading on saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
18	Elcano	Brown	Melbourne, Nov 27.
	Sebah Jehan	Harwood	Bombay, Nov 18.
19	Siam (-)	Hase wood......	London, Dec 12.
	Scotia (s)	Flower	Port Blair, Jan 15.
	Teviotdale	Nicol	Wellington, Oct 12.
	Tythonus	Andrews	Bombay, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
18	Burmah (s)	....	....
19	Ava (-)	....	....
	Tibre(s)	....	....
	John Kerr	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Good Hope s—10 packages earthenware, Jaffer Remtoola.

Trinacria s—2,173 bundles steel hoops, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 9 packages hardware, Bhoymeya Ibrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Cella s—400 bundles hoop iron, Assur Veerjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigal, 87 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—123 packages turmeric, and 31 packages nuxvomica, Antoba Eswantjee; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton Ruttonsey Moolje; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 201 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 100 bags myrabollums and 100 bags ambahuldee, Poonja Nursey; 250 bags myrabollums. Dwarkadass Gordhundass.

Cella s—5 bales wool, Moty Jetha, 35 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Beucleuch—2,500 bags nigerseed, Ralli Brothers.

Zambesi s—3 boxes gold and silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China; 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Timor s—6 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 171 packages tea, Dalla Manchund; 160 bags myrabollams, Mareally Munjee; 154 bags sursee seed, Dyall Dharsee; 265 packages dry chillies, Visrambhov Ebram and Co.

Deccan s—10 cases cardamoms Abdoola Dawood Bowla; 30 bags coffee, Abdoola Dawood; 20 bags coffee, Abdoola Bowla; 4 bales skins, 13 cases peacock feathers, and 3 cases borax, Dhurumsey Veljee; 500 bundles gall; and 96 bundles ambahuldee, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Border Chieftain—1,000 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Batavia s—3 230 packages wheat, 500 bags round-nuts, 2,600 bags gingelly seed, and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—15 bundles skins, E Spicer and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s—150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TREBIZONDE.

Aretusa s—15 bags coffee, A Masson.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—8 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee; 37 chests opium, Tata and Co; 35 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 44 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Kidresnath Hurkisundass; 22 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 31 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Marelly Nuthoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—9 chests opium, Gulraz Singaney; 14½ chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·917
Temperature of the Air..............	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded..)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. following day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do	[illegible]
General Direction of wind....	NNW, NNE, [illegible], WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—24TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

For Judgment.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshi.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Harukia oomar—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

820-67—Balkrishna and B—Madhowjee Dayal and others vs Nurrotumdass Narrandass—Crawford and Boevey.

306-70—Jenardhan and G—Moroba Girdharjee vs Casibai and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Bhowdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.

5-75—A Framji—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kullianji and others—H Bicknell.

339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others

565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

439-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ambaidass Tricumdass vs Hanmutram Hurdeodass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—Mr Fletcher.

542-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaidass Gordhundass and others vs Kessowji Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

400-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Thucker Runchordass Ghella vs Ruttonsey Mooljee and others—Mooljee and B

142-75—In person—Walloo Gonajee vs Rhojee Bawa Peeraily and others—P Kawasjee

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866 and of the New Mazagon Company Ld—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Petitioners

LONG CAUSES.

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person. (For Judgement.)

138-75—P Kavasjee—Goolamally Suchoo and another vs Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

267 75—K Morojee—Maneckl all Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Kawasjee

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.

238-75—Crawford and Boevey—Hurgovan Chutoo and another vs The Khatao Maccoonjee's S and W Co—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

492-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Imperial Cotton Press Co vs The Fort Press Co—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

135-75—Jefferson and Payne—Baijnath Sucoopram vs Leebchund Shewdass Damanee and others—Lynch and Tobin.

258-75—K Morojee—Maneckl all Atmaram vs Kuttonvahoro widow and others Tyabjee and Sayani.

637-73—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Khulluckdina Khulhanbhoy and others vs Narayen Crishna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

For Argument on Judges Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—Mr Fletcher.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

603 75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.

612-75—M H Khan—Aga M Hoosein bin Hajee vs Aga Abdool Khuluckdina—Fletcher and Smith

617-75—H Bicknell—Moolchund Ruttonsee vs Shridhar Balkrishna.

491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Maneckl all Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani

297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thacker Dewji Heerji—G S Judge

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani

494-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Dumodhur—Tyabji and Sayani

474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung H rrychundji and another—In person

273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurroum Crustonji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward—Hodges—H Becknell

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

McKinnon, Dy Surg-Genl, Bombay Med Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Warg n, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Poona.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhewndy.

Asher, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Newport, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.

JANUARY 22.

Seton, Captain, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty to Poona.

Wargan, Col B R A on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 22nd January 1876.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C is pleased to notify that an Officer's Sanitarium is to be established at Colaba, and the lowing rules are laid down for the management of the institution:—

1 The Sanitarium is to form a Component part of the Colaba Depot and is to be under the immediate control of the Commandant.

2 The Medical Officer of the Colaba Depot is to be ex-officio, the Medical Officer in charge of the Officers' Sanitarium, for the Medical management of which he will be held responsible.

3 The Sanitarium is to accommodate 7 sick Officers, and one personal servant per Officer, a margin being allowed for exceptional cases.

4 A Subordinate Medical Establishment of 1 Dresser, 1 Sweeper and a House Establishment of 1 Butler or Messman, 1 Cook and 2 Hamals will be allowed when deemed necessary.

5 To meet the cost of this Establishment, monthly rent at the following rates will be charged:—Field Officers Rs 40; Captains Rs 30; and Subalterns Rs 20.

6 Applications for admission is to be made at least one week before arrival in Bombay, direct to the Commandant, Colaba, Sanitarium, who will inform the applicant at once whether or not he can be accomodated

7 In the event of accommodation being available the sick Officer is to proceed direct to the Sanitarium, reporting himself on arrival to the Commandant and to the Medical officer for immediate medical treatment.

8 Officers while resident in the Sanitarium will be required strictly to conform to such rules and regulations as may be laid down from time to time for the proper management of the Institution.

9 No Patient suffering from any from of mental aberration is to be admitted to the Sanitarium and residence is to be restricted to one month, except in special cases when the Medical Officer certifies that a longer stay is indispensibly necessary and in such cases the Medical certificate is to be renewed weekly.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 13th Jan 1876:—

Surg Major W P Partridge, Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher standard Test:—

Lieut W B Hoggan, 6th Bde R A.

Corporal Henry Turner, Royal Engrs, having been appointed to the P W Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.

With reference to G O C No 732 of 10th Oct last, Lieut C H Hamilton, C Bde R H A, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt R A, Mhow Division, with effect from the 1st Jan 1876.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order—Dated 8th Jan 1876, directing Capt Hogg 29th N I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Bgde Maj on duty.

Malegaom Station Order—Dated 10th Jan 1876, appointing Lt J N Walker, 13th N I station staff officer.

56th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 13th Jan 1876, notifying that Capt T Prickett, performed the duties of Regtl Interpreter, in addition to his own duties, as Instructor of Musketry, from 1st Aug to 20th Dec 1875.

21st Regt N I, (Marine Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated 15th Jan 1876, directing Major Lyons, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Lt-Col Bannerman proceeded on furlough.

Capt P Murray, Staff Officer, Colaba depot, performed the duties of Comdt, in addition to his own, from the 1st to 12th Jan 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Arty—Capt J F Brough, (B Batty 9th Bde) from 7th Dec 1875 to 8th June 1876, in England, on medical Certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Major E L Hercy, in extension, to remain in England, from 1st to 30th Jan 1876, on medical certificate.

General List—Capt C S Lechmere, 1st Wing Subn, 27th N I. to Matheran, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 19.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr George Stewart Park, C S, is allowed furlough from the 30th Nov to the 9th Dec 1875, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

Mr Park also is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on the return from furlough.

Capt William Leycester Samuells, Actg Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The Lt-Govr is pleased to gazette the following appointments of Officers attached to the Behar Mounted Rifles:—

Lt J J Macleod to be Capt, vice Capt L Hudson, resigned.

Serjt A R Edwards to be Lt, vice Lt J Macleod, promoted.

Mr L B Roberts, Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3. Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th Dec 1875.

Mr F G Millett, Offg Mag and Collr, Pooree, is appointed to be Mag and Collr of the second grade, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at Pooree.

Mr Joseph Kennedy, Asst Mag and Collr, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district.

The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service are made:—

From the Third to the Second Grade—Mr M Little, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Monghyr.

From the Fourth to the Third Grade—Mr E B Godfrey, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Serampore, Hooghly.

From the Fifth to the Fourth Grade—Mr R T Sevestre, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Burdwan.

From the Seventh to the Sixth Grade—Mr E R Middleton, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Hooghly and Mr H R Reil, Manager of the Chanchal Estate in Maldah

Mr T D Moran is appointed to be a Depy Collr in the Julpigoree Dist for employment on the resettlement of the Dooars.

The R Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr H C Richardson, Dist and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Rungpore, is appointed to act until further orders as Political Agent, Hill Tipperah.

Mr G S Park is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr C A Kelly, appointed to be Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Mr Park is posted to the district of Howrah.

Mr W E Ward, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Dist and Sesions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr F B Taylor, Asst Mag and Collr, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea Dist during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H Gillon, or until further orders.

Mr E M Money, C S, reported his departure on furlough on the 31s Dec 1875.

Mr Thomas Chalmers Orr is appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police.

Mr Joseph Boileau Goad, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Luckhimpore, is appointed to be a Dist Supt of the fifth grade.

Mr William Robert Green is appointed to be an Asst Supt of the first grade, vice Mr J B Goad, promoted, and to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police, Pooree.

The following Officers are confirmed in the third grade of Asst Supts of Police, and appointed to act in the second grade from this date:—

Mr William Parsons Sneyd and Mr Jack Francis Needham.

The Rev G T Dennis is appointed to act as Chaplain of Dinapore during the absence, on leave, of the Rev F Orton, or until further orders.

Mr P Hurley, Offg First Inspr of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-three days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th Jan 1876.

Mr H Gillon, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea Dist, is appointed to act as First Inspr of Registration Offices during the absence, on leave, of Mr P Hurley or until further orders.

Mr J L Fawcus, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, was on privilege leave from the afternoon of the 3rd July to the afternoon of the 2nd Oct 1875.

Mr F B Manson is posted to the Darjeeling Forest Division.

Surg-Maj R T Lyons is appointed to have medical charge of the Midnapore Central Jail with effect from 19th Sept 1875.

Mr E R Forbes is appointed to be Personal Asst to the Protector of Emigrants, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr F J G Campbell, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Comrs for the town of Patna.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5 30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Jan.	24	Monday............	Feb.	7
„	„	31	„	„	14

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COLES.—December 30th, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, the wife of Captain Coles, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HODGART—January 21st, at Oomrawuttee, East Berar, the wife of Mr. John Hodgart, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SEARLE—January 19th, at Madras, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Arthur T Searle, of a daughter.

VENOUR—January 18th, at Meerut, the wife of Colonel E Venour, 5th Regiment N L I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—MARSDEN—January 19th, at Bangalore, by the Father of the bride, Robert Locke Price, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to Elizabeth (Bessie), youngest daughter of the Reverend E Marsden.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—January 17th, at Sialkot, Claud Henry, the infant son of Surgeon-Major R P Ferguson, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 7 months and 5 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

THE resolution taken at the Cabinet Council held in London last Tuesday, "to give general "support to Count Andrassy's Note" to the Turkish Government, is the most important event in the history of England's relations with foreign Powers since the declaration of war against Prussia in 1854. Its meaning is that England has definitively abandoned her old policy of upholding the integrity of the Turkish Empire as essential to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and has allied herself with the Continental advocates of the opposite policy of dismembering that Empire and driving the Turks out of Europe. Of course, Lord Derby will try his best to explain away this vital change of policy in many cautious phrases. The social, financial, and political anarchy of Turkey will be fully if not tediously described, and the Foreign Secretary will then ask what possible remedy could be devised for evils so notorious? Could England go to war again to save Turkey? The *Times* and all the great constituency of comfortable gentlemen with £5,000 a year and upwards whom it represents, and most of whom have dabbled in Turkish bonds, will indignantly answer, No! Such Englishmen will repel as monstrous the notion that England, beyond comparison the strongest and richest Power in the world, can run the risk of going to war against a coalition of three Imperial Powers which would not last a year, to save from ruin an old ally who followed English advice only too faithfully till Mr. Gladstone, who hated Lord Palmerston and considered the Crimean war a great national crime, took his revenge on the Turk in 1870 by letting Russia become supreme in the East of Europe again even at the cost of the humiliation of England. Fortified by such support, Lord Derby will go on to remark that the English army, though composed of the finest material in the world, is only an army of defence, and that such a *corps d'armée* as England could send abroad would be of no avail against the countless hosts of Russia, Germany, and Austria. Yet, supposing the Turks to be willing to fight for themselves, we doubt if a force of even 30,000 English troops would not be found a substantial aid to them in a life-and-death struggle. The latest German accounts of the war of 1870 show that Prince Frederick Charles had never more than 60,000 men with him in the campaigns around Orleans, and the German army which subjugated the north of France was even smaller in numbers. There were, therefore, many occasions during the Franco-German war in which the presence of what it is the custom in these days to call an insignificant force of English infantry and artillery on the French side would have sufficed to raise the siege of Paris and change the course of history. When we read accounts of the immense forces of Continental States, we are apt to forget how fast a campaign of invasion swallows up men, and how much good work can be done by a small disciplined force of first-rate soldiers forming the neucleus of a patriotic army of resistance. But Englishmen nowadays have so much to do in reading their daily newspapers that they forget the history of what England did for other countries than Turkey in former times, when she was not so rich in either men or money as she is now; and Lord Derby will be cordially supported by the capitalists of Parliament and the Press in coming to the conclusion that England is too weak to act alone, and that she must, therefore, perforce, accept the scheme of settling Turkish affairs by means of the intervention of Austrian troops been agreed upon by the three great Imperial Powers of Europe. England, though easily roused to enthusiasm by a statesman of Chatham's or Palmerston's temperament, has always a great respect for sober and business like Ministers of Lord Derby's type; and the Foreign Secretary, by appealing to this shop-keeping side of the national character, has so effectually quenched the imperial fever kindled by the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, that, if he would but resolve not to make two bites at a cherry, but in his fine "common sense vein" would point out the utility of letting Russia occupy Constantinople at once, the whole country would perhaps agree with him. It must come to this in the end. Of course, it will be urged that England merely gives her support to Austrian occupation, and that Austria and Russia have directly antagonistic interests to uphold in the East. Signor Gallenga, indeed, whose letter to the *Times* from Constantinople we published the other day, started the ingenious theory—already falsified, unless the telegraph has misled us, by events—that Russia had played false to her imperial confederates in persuading them to bring forward a Joint Note, her real object being to induce Turkey to court her protection against Austria and Germany. But General Ignatieff appears to have shown no hesitation in backing the policy already agreed upon by the three Emperors, and it is probable that Russia's purpose will be served quite as well by the European sanction given to Austrian occupation as by direct and immediate intervention on her own part. The great barrier to Russian aggression has been the determination of the rest of Europe not to suffer the independence of Turkey to be on any pretext interfered with. That barrier has now been removed and the old restraints on the ambition of the various European Powers are no longer of any effect. In the words of Burke "the highways are broken up, the waters are "out, and a new and troubled scene is opened," through which England will need the guidance of the highest and purest statesmanship. As for Russia, it is a political triumph for her to have forced all the States of Europe, and, above all, England to accept her policy of intervention in Turkey in place of their own. Her profit lies in confusion; and it may be said, with regard to the relations between Austria and Turkey, that hers is the safe calculation of Iago:—"Now, whether Cassia kill Roderigo, or Roderigo "Cassio, or each kill the other, every way "makes my gain."

The confident prediction that the purchase of the Canal shares betokened the abandonment of Turkey by England has now been fulfilled; and, in forming an estimate of the new policy deliberately adopted by Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, we have to consider whether the possession of Egypt is the one thing essential to the security of England's communications with India—for that is evidently the dominant idea in the minds of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby. Now, while the opening of the Suez Canal has been so far commercially advantageous to England, it has compromised her politically, as Lord Palmerston foresaw that it would. It has concentrated the whole of her commerce with the East into one channel, and so realized for her enemies, if ever they should gain for a day the command of the Mediterranean, the wish of the tyrant that all his subjects had but one neck so that he might make an end of them at a single stroke. It is, therefore, more than ever the interest of England to prevent a great State like Russia, which has maritime affinities, from becoming a formidable Naval Power in the Mediterranean. From this point of view the importance of Constantinople is increased, not diminished, by the construction of the Suez Canal; and it seems to us that the English Ministry will have no little difficulty in justifying their policy to reasonable and patriotic Englishmen.

WE hear from Calcutta that the present intention of the Government of India is to pass the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, "with "perhaps some slight modification." The only modification that could make the measure one of sound policy would be the cutting out of all the clauses of the Bill except those which extend the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in revenue matters over the new as well as the old provinces of this Presidency, leaving the character of that jurisdiction quite unchanged. But this would be to destroy what Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Hope have emphatically pronounced to be the principle of the Bill. The intention of these great legislators is to curb the arrogance of the Civil Courts, and to make the Judges know their true position as the obedient servants and registration agents, not the independent critics or masters, of those able revenue officers who form the real Executive Government of the country. To effect their purpose they actually propose to take away from the Civil Courts of the Bombay Presidency powers of jurisdiction which the Courts have enjoyed for half a century. And this is to be the outcome of all the profound and eloquent essays that have been written of late years concerning the marvellous success of the efforts made by the philosophical and far seeing Sir Henry Maine, the wise and luminous Fitzjames Stephen, and the business-like Hobhouse, to establish for ever the reign of law in India! The inhabitants of the most advanced provinces of British India are to be suddenly and unceremoniously deprived of the privilege of having their private rights of property in land protected by the Civil Courts, because the rest of India has not yet emerged from a state of subjection to the arbitrary rule of revenue officers. If such a retrograde step be taken by the Indian Legislative Council, then it will be at once apparent that the changes which Mr. Fitzjames Stephen never grows weary of applauding are improvements effected merely in the form, and not in the spirit, of the law, and that the substitution of a more elaborate and symmetrical system of administration for the strong but clumsy mechanism which was thought good enough to keep the State going in the earlier period of English rule has done nothing—so far at least as the extremely important question of rights of private property in land is concerned—to soften the rigours of despotism. We have only, indeed, made a change for the worse, by getting a despotism of system instead of a despotism of individuals. In the old days a statesman like Mountstuart Elphinstone could raise Western India at once to the foremost rank among the British possessions in this country, because in all the business of Government, in framing laws as well as executing them, he could give his own genius free play. Now, the principal aim of the Council of Government nominees at Calcutta seems to be to reduce all India to one dead level of dumb submission to laws, which, however accurately worded, have nothing of the spirit of true statesmanship in them, and tend to degrade rather than elevate the moral character of the people. Mr. Hobhouse makes light of the petitions presented against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill; but does he think that the natives of this Presidency are indifferent to the threatened loss of the best guarantee they possess for rights they prize above all others? Does he suppose they desire the revival of an arbitrary Inam Commission under a new name? The Viceroy, we are told, justifies his conduct in going on with the Bill on the alleged approval of its principle expressed by the Government of Bombay; and we believe it is, unfortunately, the case that the Local Government did some years ago give the Bill its formal sanction. It is, however, a well-known fact that this Government has since seen good reason to repent of its action in the matter; and, if it were now asked to give a frank opinion about the measure, Lord Northbrook would probably get such an answer as would enable him to withdraw it. Possibly, the present state of the Deccan, which Mr. Hope regards with unmixed satisfaction, may have led Sir Philip Wodehouse to entertain doubts of the beneficial results of an administration conducted by revenue officers without fear of the intervention of the Civil Courts.

But, in any case, the Secretary of State will, we think, hesitate to sanction a law which takes away rights of jurisdiction held by Civil Courts in India for fifty years. The reasons must be very grave which could justify such an act; and no reasons have been urged beyond the very simple one that with the present arrangement revenue officers cannot always have everything their own way. Sir B. H. Ellis and Mr. Hope have both urged this plea with such touching simplicity that we must suppose they did not know the jurisdiction was given to the Civil Courts for the express purpose of preventing the revenue officers from doing in all cases exactly what they like. Mr. Hope, however, if foiled on the issue thus raised, falls back on the general plea that after all the revenue officers may be more safely relied upon than the Courts of Law to deal justly and tenderly with the ryots. We are unwilling to make the conduct of Mr. Hope himself, in his public capacity as Collector of Surat, the chief matter of controversy in discussing the merits of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill; but when a revenue officer, who is himself a member of the Legislative Council, publicly claims for his own branch of the Civil Service a superiority over the judicial branch in knowledge of the country and in liberality of sentiment towards the people, he cannot complain if his own dealings as a revenue officer with owners of property are strictly canvassed. In the Kabilpur judgment Mr. Hope's conduct was not very favourably spoken of, though we hear that, with characteristic pertinacity, the Bombay Member of Council maintains that he behaved admirably, and that it is only the ignorance or malice of the Judges which makes them misrepresent him. We publish this morning another judgment, from which the inference is clear, either that Mr. Hope is a very dangerous character, or that the Judges of Western India have entered into a conspiracy to ruin him. The case in which the judgment was given is called the Chikli Thana case. It is not a revenue matter, but it supplies, to our thinking, a strange commentary on Mr. Hope's doctrine that the Collector is the ryot's friend and the Civil Court his enemy, and shows this to be a misleading antithesis in Mr. Hope's Collectorate at least. The value of the case is that it affords an example of the mere straws at which a revenue officer of the Hope stamp will grasp in order to manufacture, on behalf of Government, a claim to land in the possession of private individuals, and also an example of what wrong may be done even in instances where revenue officers know that they are subject to the control of the Civil Courts. We may, without unfairness, come to the conclusion that officers of the type already described would, to put it mildly, not show any greater respect for private rights where these rights are not under the protection of the Civil Courts. The case, briefly stated, would appear to be this. The revenue officers desired to enlarge the compound of the Chikli Thana, and Mr. Mulock, assistant to Mr. Hope, signed an agreement to purchase for Rs. 500, on behalf of Government, an adjacent piece of land belonging to the plaintiff. Presently Mr. Mulock, or Mr. Hope, under whose authority Mr. Mulock was evidently acting, fancied that a document which they discovered damaged the plaintiff's title to the land. The supposed flaw, we may remark, was afterwards found to be imaginary. However, the Government officers take possession of the land quietly under the agreement; and, having thus occupied the land, Mr. Hope coolly tells the plaintiff that he has no title and shall have neither the land nor the money, and may go to Court to assert his rights. The poor man thus ejected went to Court, and the case was first tried by Mr. Parsons, the Assistant Judge, who made a decree against Mr. Hope. The latter appealed to the District Judge, and we would invite attention to the several points of appeal raised by Mr. Hope, and especially to the 7th point, challenging the fairness of the opinion pronounced by the Assistant Judge, that his conduct had been arbitrary and illegal. The judgment of the Assistant Judge was, except in a trivial point as to interest, affirmed by the Judge, Mr. Birdwood, who explicitly re-affirmed his subordinate's opinion of the Collector's arbitrary and illegal conduct; and Mr. Hope did not venture to carry the appeal to the High Court. The case is now twelve months old, but its moral is as fresh as if it had only been decided yesterday, and we commend it to the notice of the Legislative Council of India.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of Friday is the report of a temperance meeting at which Mr. Robert Ashworth, of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, says that in the steamer in which he came out a clergyman of the Church of England died of *delirium tremens*. As a fellow passenger, I say most emphatically that the statement is absolutely untrue, and that Mr. Ashworth has no foundation for this assertion. He adds that this clergyman's wife was drunk by the side of her husband when he died, and that she came upon deck drunk to witness the ceremony of consigning the body to the sea. As one who knew the late rev. gentleman when in England I hope you will allow me through the same channel that conveyed the report of that precious temperance meeting to assure the members of the deceased gentleman's family, as well as the wide circle of friends by whom he was known and respected, that the statement made by Mr. Ashworth is scandalously false. Regarding the death of the other fellow passenger alluded to by this same Mr. Ashworth, I beg to say that he died in my arms at Egutpoora, an inquest was held over the body, and several persons who saw him die were examined, among them the doctor in charge of the station. A full and truthful report of his death, as well as the verdict of the jury, appeared at the time in the Bombay newspapers. While thanking the European residents of Bombay for their sympathy touching the death of this young gentleman, I am sorry to have to inform them that the father on hearing of the death of his eldest son was so affected and overwhelmed with sorrow that he died.—Yours, &c.

GEORGE BRIDGE.

Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Coorla, 22nd January.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your notice to-day of the meeting of the Bombay Temperance League, one of the speakers is reported as relating "that on board the steamer in which he came to India a clergyman of the Church of England died in *delirium tremens* unwatched and uncared for by his inebriate wife." This statement must refer to the death of Rev. Mr. ——— on board the Anchor Line s. s. Europa, Captain John Mackay, on the first outward voyage to India. I have long known Captain Mackay, and am very sure no one could live, much less die, on board his ship unwatched or uncared for. The captain's account of this clergyman's death compels me to protest against such a use being made of the sad facts as was attempted by Mr. Ashworth on Tuesday evening; it seems as if other spirits than those distilled make some men see double. But, granting Mr. Ashworth's version of the matter to be literal facts, surely the pitiable case would have been a fitter scene for his glowing zeal and brotherly care than the platform in Kalbadavie Road, ministering at that awful "uncared" for death bed a holier service than publicly and recklessly outraging alike the memory of the dead and the feelings of the living.

Mazagon, 22nd Jan. W.

THE RIGHTS OF CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me a word in reply to Mr. Locke Gray who, in taking up the cudgels in behalf of his amateurs, is simply repaying the obligation he has incurred for their services; therefore I cannot admit that he has any right to qualify my opinions as "abusive."

Mr. Gray's concert was, I find, given entirely for his own financial benefit—there was no "charity" in question, and the public surely had a right to expect some return for their money instead of being asked to listen to very ordinary pianoforte playing, ill-sung trios and glees, and a tenor solo, which, to say the least, was extremely weak in every one's opinion save that of the singer.

As you well know, criticism of amateurs has long been a sorely debated subject in Bombay; but I think when money is obtained from the public for personal interests the right of expressing an opinion undoubtedly belongs to the paying public.

JUNIUS.

THE ORGAN COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. J. L. Gray writes as follows to the *Bombay Gazette*:—

> "As for the organ, I feel driven against my will to explain that the Committee in charge have placed so high a price on its use, that, until some more favourable arrangement can be made, there is not much chance of my appearing in what even your reviewer concedes is my true capacity, viz., that of organist."

It must be a matter of great surprise to the gentlemen who form the Organ Committee (appointed by Government) that Mr. Gray should have ventured to make this bold statement.

The Committee have charge of the organ as a trust from Government, and there is necessarily a large outlay yearly incurred for keeping it in tune and repair. This outlay has hitherto been met from the proceeds of the Committee's Concerts (well known as the "Popular Concerts"), and from charges made for the use of the organ at Concerts other than their own. By a resolution of the Committee, passed two years ago, the sum of Rs. 50 was fixed as the maximum charge for the use of the organ, and it is to this resolution Mr. Gray refers when he says that "the Committee have placed so high a charge on its use." But in making this extraordinary statement, without the slightest allusion to facts that materially qualify it, he attempts to mislead the public. He has never had any reason whatever to believe that the maximum charge would be made for *his* use of the organ; and on the occasion when he gave his first Concert, on the 5th November last, he was charged the moderate sum of Rs. 20, with which he was well satisfied, as appears from a letter of his to the Committee at the time. He is fully aware, too, that equally moderate charges have been made to others who have used the instrument at public entertainments.

Mr. Gray ought not to complain that such a resolution stands on the records of the Committee, for in certain supposed cases he himself has suggested that it should be put rigorously into force. In a letter to the Committee, dated Nov. 22nd last (a few days after he found himself considerately treated), he writes that "should any outsider wish to use the organ without employing my services, I think the present charge of Rs. 50 might reasonably be maintained."

The public would naturally infer, by his statement in the *Gazette*, that he had made application for the use of the organ at his Concert last Wednesday, and that he had been informed that the charge of Rs. 50 would be made. But the fact is, that he made no such application, neither directly nor indirectly.

I append the names of the Organ Committee, that the public may be able to form some opinion as to whether or not Mr. Gray's interests are likely to suffer at their hands. H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S.; Rev. W. Maule; H. Maxwell, Esq.; A. P. de Soane, Esq.; G. Y. Hunter, Esq., and M. Muil, Esq.

THE HON. SEC. ORGAN COMMITTEE.
January 22.

THE LATE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

WE think Mr. Gray was ill-advised in writing the letter we published on Saturday, for in futilely contending over the mere phraseology in which the undoubted failure of his Concert should be described, he only keeps alive the fact that it was a failure. We thought we let him down softly in our notice of his Concert, and from the opportunities we have since had of canvassing the opinions of many who were present, we are confident that we did treat him with some consideration. Whether "the term *fiasco*" (used by "Junius") "was too sweeping a condemnation," as Mr. Gray says it is, of his Concert, or whether it should be described as a miserable failure, as it certainly was, is not worth spending words about. If he lays the flattering unction to his soul that he achieved a success because, as he says, "most of the pieces were applauded," he must be satisfied with very small mercies indeed; and he must be remarkably deficient in penetration if he did not interpret some of that applause as capable of a very significant meaning.

We are glad that Mr. Gray can afford, as he says, to pass over our remarks on his pianoforte playing; but as they were written with a firm conviction of their truth, we must abide by them. What, however, concerns Mr. Gray is, do the public share them, and especially that portion of the public who are indisputably competent to judge? They have now had more than one opportunity of judging, and we believe that we know the verdict. What Mr. Gray means by "leaving it to the future to decide"—on his merits as a pianoist—it is difficult to say, seeing that he has already given the Bombay public opportunities to gauge him and form their conclusions. If he means that he has not yet put his best leg forward, and that he has some surprise in store for us, we are driven to the strange conclusion that he has felt no concern as yet to do justice either to himself or to the patrons who responded to his invitations to come and hear him. Any how, he has lost in repute, and a dissatisfied public has parted with its money.

With regard to his statement about his relations with the Organ Committee, we refer our readers to an explanation with which we are favoured by the Hon. Secretary of the Organ Committee.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 21ST JAN.

MADRAS Races commenced yesterday, Thursday, with a very poor attendance, and was about the dullest and most uninteresting meeting of the kind I have yet witnessed in India; however, I append the result of the day's proceedings.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Rupees 200. For all horses that have not won during the season. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Maidens allowed 1 stone. Entrance Rs. 20. P. P. G. R. Half a mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Thornton's	...b w g Recovery	...10 2	Donaldson	... 1
Mr Morgan's	...b w g Red Gauntlet	...11 5	Mr Irvine	... 2
Major Rawlins'	...br w g The Cure	... 9 12	Mr Bladen	... 3

Time—54 secs.

THE GUINDY STAKES.—Rupees 2,000. For all Maidens, except Arabs and Mysore-breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 9 st. 7 lbs.; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1¼ miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Edward's	...b w m Finette	... 9 7	Hackney	... 1
Mr Pilgrim's	...b w h Lord Clifden	... 8 12	Williamson	... 2
Mr Dunbar's	...b w g Trumpator	... 9 0	Gooch	... 3
Mr Covey's	...b w g Hunter	... 9 2	Vinall	... 0

Time—2 m. 45 secs.

A rather poor start. Gooch not being able to prevail on Trumpator to go until the others were well away, Lord Clifden made the running closely followed by Finnete, who collared him in the straight and won easily by rather more than a length. Trumpator well up for third.

Lottery prizes value Rs. 1,500. Finette Rs. 610, Lord Clifden Rs. 510, Trumpator Rs. 320, and Hunter Rs. 140. Net value of lottery Rs. 2,926.

THE MADRAS DERBY.—Rupees 1,500. For Maiden Arabs and Mysore-breds. Weight for age. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties not to exceed 9 st. 7 lbs.; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1½ mile.

		st. lbs.		
Ally Askar's	...b a h Denmark...	9 0	Hackney	... 1
Mr Pilgrim's	...b a h Meteor	... 9 5	Williamson	... 2
Dunbar Confy's	...g a h Sir Frederick	... 9 0	Donaldson	... 3
Mr Dunbar's	...b c b f Grass Widow..	7 10	Waller	... 4

Time—3m. 1sec.

Lottery prizes, value Rs. 1,500. Meteor Rs. 610, Grass Widow Rs. 360, Denmark Rs. 200, and Sir Frederick Rs. 30. Net value Rs. 2,565.

A foregone conclusion for Denmark, for although Meteor was rather fancied at first, Hackney simply waited his time and won with the greatest of ease at the finish, a rather poor race at best.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rupees 750. For Arabs and Mysore-breds. Weight for age. Weights to be cumulative but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 stone; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1 mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Crawford's	...b a h Chieftain	... 9 7	Hackney	... 1
Mr Dunbar's	...b c b h Orphan Boy...	8 8	Don Idson	... 2
Mr Covey's	...b a h Marquis	... 9 5	Vinall	... 3

Time—1m. 56secs.

Lottery prizes. Marquis Rs. 310. Chieftain Rs. 230. Orphan Boy Rs. 100. Net value Rs. 1,225.

Won easily by Chieftain.

THE MOUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Rupees 250. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Winners of one Steeple Chase to carry 7 lbs., two 11 lbs., three or more 1 stone extra. No Maiden allowance. Entrance Rs. 30. S. C. C. about 1½ miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Irvine's	...b w g Phantom	...11 11	Mr Irvine	... 1
Mr Pinkham's	...b w g Heathen Chinee.	10 6	Green	... 2
Mr Henry's	...blk w g Othello	...11 4	Oakley.	Killed

Lottery prizes—Phanton Rs. 260, Heathen Chinee, Rs. 230 and Othello Rs. 200. Net value Rs. 1,273.

Othello bungled at the mud-wall past the stand and pitched over on his head, breaking his neck, but fortunately without injuring his jockey. A good race home in the flat between the other two, won by a length.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Rupees 750. For all horses except Arabs and Mysore-breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 st.; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1 mile.

		st. lbs.		
r Maitland's	...b w h Kingcraft	...9 7	Owner...	W. O.

BOMBAY FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

PROCEEDINGS of a meeting of the General Committee assembled at the Municipal Commissioner's office on Thursday, the 20th January 1876.

Chairman.—W. G. Pedder, Esq.

Members.—Dr. W. G. Hunter, Dr. H. Cook, W. Loudon, Esq., Rev. Ward Maule, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Succaram Arjoon, Esq., Ruttonjee Jewanjee, Esq., Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq., Tapidas Varjdas, Esq., and J. Anderson, Esq.

Proposed by the Chairman, W. G. Pedder, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. W. Maule, that it is desirable to appoint a Patron and Vice-Patrons to the Flower Show, and that the following gentlemen should be solicited to act as such:—

Patron.—H. E. the Hon. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patrons.—The Hon. Sir M. Westropp, Kt., C. J. H. E. Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, K. C. B., Commander-in Chief, the Hon. Alexander Rogers, C. S., the Hon. James Gibbs, C. S., Rear-Admiral A. J. Macdonald, R. N., Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr Justice Melvill, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Harridas, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Hon. General M. K. Kennedy, R. E., the Hon. Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick, the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogey, the Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, the Hon. Donald Graham, the Hon. Bechardass Ambaidass, C. S. I., the Rt. Rev. L. Meurin, D. D., S. J., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., C. S. I., Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, K. C. S. I., Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., Brigadier General J. S. Gell, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., the Ven. C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon, J. A. Forbes, Esq., C. Gonne, Esq., C. S., H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., C. S. I.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as the Executive or Working Committee (5 of whom to form a *quorum*.)

Chairman.—W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S.

Members.—Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Dr. W. G. Hunter, Dr. H. Cook, Rienzi G. Walton, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Rev. Ward Maule, Dr. H. W. Graham, Babajee Gopal, Esq., Ruttonjee Jeevunjee, Esq., W. Loudon, Esq., Runchordass Tulsidass, Esq., T. Bromley, Esq., G. A. Kittredge, Esq., Homejee C. Dady, Esq., Sorabjee S. Bengali, Esq.

Proposed by Dr. H. Cook and seconded by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., that Messrs. J. Anderson and Succaram Arjoon be appointed Joint Secretaries and Treasurers and *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

Proposed by the Chairman W. G. Pedder, Esq., and seconded by Dr. W. G. Hunter, that the "Flower Show" (including Fruit and Vegetables) be held in the Victoria Gardens on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th March 1876.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.
SUCCARAM ARJOON.
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd January 1876.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MASTER OF THE S. S. MENZALEH.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of Mr. Robert Shackell, Superintendent of the Sassoon's Dock, applied for an injunction calling upon Captain Peter L. Rhode, master of the s. s. Menzaleh, now in Bombay harbour, to show cause why he should not be restrained by an order of the Court from delivering to any other person than the plaintiff or his agents certain goods now in his (Captain Rhode's) possession. A plaint was also filed the same day by Mr. Shackell against Captain Rhode seeking to recover the value of the goods, damages for their detention, &c.

Mr. Jardine, in support of his application, read two affidavits made by the plaintiff and by Mr. W. H. Shaide, a clerk in his employ, as well as other documents. Mr. Shackell in his affidavit stated that he is the holder and indorsee of fourteen bills of lading referred to in his plaint. The British s.s. Menzaleh arrived in Bombay harbour on the 19th inst., having on board the cargo to which the several bills of lading held by him referred. On the morning of the 20th instant, plaintiff sent cargo boats alongside the steamer for the cargo; and the fourteen bills of lading were presented to the defendant, who, however, refused to deliver the cargo into plaintiff's boats; and such refusal had been persisted in although the cargo boats had been ever since the morning of the 20th instant, and were still lying alongside the steamer, waiting to receive the cargo. Notwithstanding the receipt of a notice that had been sent to him at the plaintiff's instance, the defendant had further persisted in refusing to deliver the goods to the plaintiff, his agents, or servants. Plaintiff had reasons to believe it was the defendant's intention, if he had not already carried such intention into effect wholly or in part, to deliver the cargo to Cooper's Landing Company, in which event he (plaintiff) would have no security for the delivery of the goods at the Sassoon's Dock, where he was desirous of landing and storing them, nor indeed for the delivery of the goods at any particular bunder in Bombay, nor for their proper delivery at all. He was entirely unwilling that any of his goods should be delivered to Cooper's Landing Company.

Mr. W. H. Shaide in his affidavit said he was clerk to the plaintiff and remembered going on board the s.s. Menzaleh in Bombay harbour on the 21st inst., accompanied by a clerk of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and with fourteen bills of lading. He showed the bills of lading to the defendant and demanded delivery of the goods mentioned in them, when the defendant said he was very sorry, but that he could not deliver the goods into the barges of the plaintiff, which were then lying along side of his steamer, as he was acting under positive instructions from his agents not to deliver them.

Mr. Justice Green—The bill of lading contemplates that the goods should be delivered from the ship.

Mr. Jardine said the letter referred to in Mr. Shackell's affidavit was dated the 21st inst., in which his solicitors said they were instructed to enforce delivery of the goods and to sue for damages by reason of their detention on board the steamer. Accompanying this letter of demand was a letter containing a specific description of the goods. The letter of the 19th instant gave defendant notice in these words—"Our barges will be sent alongside the vessel." At present they did not know what defendant had done with the goods, but he had expressed his intention to deliver them to Cooper's Landing Company, to which they objected. In the plaint it was specifically said that the goods were set forth in the two letters of the 19th and 20th instant.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained by the order of the Court from delivering to any other person than the plaintiff, or his agents, the goods which are set forth in the fourteen bills of lading and in the letters of the 19th and 20th instant, which had been served on him together with the letter of the 21st instant, or any portion of the goods that might be in his possession when notice of this injunction was served upon him. The Court also granted an interim injunction.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

LAHORE, 23RD JAN.

The Maharaja of Cashmere's entertainment at Jummoo was a magnificent success.

The Prince arrived at Wazeerabad on Friday morning and accompanied by a detachment of Royal Artillery, drove to Sealkote, where he lunched with the officers of the 9th Lancers. He afterwards proceeded along the new road to Jummoo through a tract of country which five months ago was little better than a jungle. Near Jummoo the Prince was received by the Maharaja, and he rode from the Tavee river on a splendid elephant which was covered with gold. The elephant procession entered at sunset into Jummoo which lies on a plateau surrounded by snowcapped mountains singularly beautiful. The streets were lined by the Maharaja's troops.

The Prince and suite were accommodated in a large encampment near the new Palace which has been built within the last four months; it cost nearly half a million sterling. At night there were fireworks and a banquet and a nautch of Cashmere girls. On Saturday the Prince attended various sports and in the evening dined at the Maharaja's own Palace, after which he received presents of Cashmere shawls and jewellery of great value, while the whole city, including the parts surrounding the mountains was illuminated.

The Prince was delighted altogether with his reception which has cost Cashmere a million sterling. No reception has yet equalled that at Jummoo.

The Prince paid great attention to the Maharaja and the visit is doubtless intended to have a great political effect in connection with the Goverment of India's frontier policy.

OPENING THE CHENAB BRIDGE.

The Prince left Jummoo for Lahore on Saturday morning opening the Chenab bridge on the way. Some disappointment was felt because in opening the largest bridge in the world, and at the subsequent banquet the Prince said nothing whatever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN CASHMERE.

JUMMOO, 20TH JAN.

The Prince reached here this evening. He was met by the Maharaja about seven miles from Jummoo.

On reaching the river Towee, the procession was formed. The Prince, in company with the Maharaja, mounted an elephant gorgeously housed. The Prince's suite were also on elephants. The route from the bridge to the city was lined by the Maharaja's troops, dressed in uniforms most picturesque and antique, armed with matchlocks and rifles of varied and ancient patterns. A noticeable feature in the procession, which was the most magnificent pageant yet witnessed since the Prince's arrival, was the dresses of the body guards, some being in Chain Mail, re-calling the Crusade period, whilst others wore handsome cuirasses and helmets. Numerous bands were stationed along the route which played the National Anthem, and salutes were fired at different stages of the route.

The scene, as the procession ascended the hill, was most effective. Dusk set in after passing the city gate, when the whole town was illuminated with lamps and blue lights. The crowd was quiet and respectful.

On reaching the palace specially erected at enormous cost, the Prince proceeded to the terrace, and witnessed the fireworks and the charming landscape lit up for miles. A large party had assembled here as guests of the Maharaja.

The Prince goes shooting on Friday, and leaves for Wazeerabad on Saturday to open the Railway bridge.

THE PRINCE AT JUMMOO.

LAHORE, 23RD JANUARY.

The Prince dined at the old Palace at Jummoo on Friday night and afterwards entered the Durbar Hall where several animals were brought for his inspection. The room was then cleared and the Llamas went through their extraordinary dance; their costumes are purely Chinese, as also their features. After the dancers had retired the Prince witnessed a grand fireworks display and then rode back on an elephant to the new Palace.

He proceeded to Wazeerabad at eight o'clock in the morning, calling at the 9th Lancers' mess at Sealkote for breakfast.

OPENING OF THE CHENAB BRIDGE.

The opening ceremonial of the Chenab bridge which is 9,300 feet long, was most successfully managed, and a large company from Lahore and the districts assembled.

The Prince on arriving at the bridge simply struck a rivet with a golden hammer presented in a handsome gold casket and declared the bridge opened. He then proceeded to a grand banquet provided by the Railway and reached Lahore last evening. The whole city was most brilliantly illuminated.

The Prince attended the grand native entertainment last night in Lahore College. The Royal party leave for Umritsur to-morrow morning.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 21ST JANUARY.

It is announced that an increase in the next Army Estimates will be asked for during the approaching session of Parliament.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

It is stated in official circles that General Sir A. T. Wilde, K. C. B., will be appointed a Member of the Indian Council, and that Sir George Clerk, K. C. B., resigns his seat.

THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. troop-ship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal outwards.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

A letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts states that H. M.'s Government consents to the consecration of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell and the Rev. Mr. Sergeant as Indian Bishops, if the Society provides a suitable income for them.

THE NEW INDIAN BISHOPS.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributes a sum of £600 yearly towards the stipend of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that M. Brenier Moamorand has been appointed French Minister to China.

The P. and O. steamer Pekin has been detained at Southampton by an accident to her machinery. She sailed for India to-day.

A snowstorm has interrupted telegraphic communication in England.

LONDON, 20TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. do.	90½
5½ per cent. do.	93½
Exchange on India	1s. 9½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104½
Bar Silver	55 3/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,875,000 Inc.	£625,000.
Bills Discounted	£17,125,000 Dec.	£250,000.
Bullion	£22,000,000 Inc.	£375,000.

Arrivals—Cathay, Abyssinan and Orio.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

REUTER insists we see in making Lord Lytton an "Earl." This is anticipating honours which will no doubt come to the new Viceroy in due course of time. At present, Lord Lytton is only a Baron.

IT is stated that it is probable that Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, of the Staff Corps will officiate as Army Clothing Agent during Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper's absence on furlough.

THE *Rangoon Mail* says that the Agent of the King of Upper Burma purchased lately at a Judicial sale the stock and trade of the *Friend of Burma* press for Rs. 1,510: the late Editor has severed his connection with the paper.

THE *Pioneer* states that Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of H. M's 109th Regiment, succeeds to the vacant Deputy Adjutant-Generalship at Army Head-Quarters. Colonel Rattray, who has officiated for the past year or so goes home ill.

THE Punjab Government have, according to the *Pioneer*, deputed an engineer to survey the banks of the Shyok River, hoping to improve upon the present route to Kashgar by lessening the difficulties to be encountered by two snow-passes.

SOME Siamese noblemen when they witnessed the gyrations of a Highland-fling and an Irish-jig for the first time in their lives fled from the house of their entertainer, a European merchant, at Bangkok, firmly believing that the "foreigners" had gone mad. They sent the missionaries to give the misguided dancers spiritual consolation and advice.

Four companies of the 89th Regt. embarked on Friday last on board the transport steamer Tenasserim, and proceeded to Rangoon en route for Thyetmyo and Tonghoo; the remainder of the regiment with Head Quarters will leave Madras early next month; the detachment of the corps at Trichinopoly has been relieved by one company of H. M's. 45th Regt. from Bangalore.

OUR correspondent at Hyderabad (Deccan), writing on the 20th inst., says:—"We are very much shocked here by the sudden death of Mrs. Clerk, (wife of Captain Clerk, the Nizam's tutor) from cholera, after a few hours' illness, this morning." Mrs. Clerk was a daughter of General Stock, of the Bombay Army, and her first husband was the late Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction for this Presidency.

A MADRAS paper says that the Duke of Buckingham will, it is believed, after remaining a short time at Ootamacund, return to the plains, and make a lengthened tour in the Southern and Western Districts. The pernicious example set by Lord Hobart and Sir W. Robinson, of remaining upwards of six months on the Hills, is not likely, it is said, to be followed by His Grace, who seems resolved to see the land, and ascertain its local wants by personal observation. He is the first Governor of Madras who has been to Coringa and Yunaun, and he is one of the three or four Governors by whom the Ganjam District has been visited.

WE learn from our Madras correspondent writing on Friday last that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham returned that morning from Coconada, where he has been on a tour accompanied by Lady Anna Gore Langton, Lady Anne Grenville, and suite, several officers and officials (amongst whom I noticed Sir Wm. Robinson) were on the pier to greet His Grace, and a guard of honour with band and colour was furnished by H. M's. 89th Regt. The Duke looked remarkably well, and after chatting and shaking hands with those who received him, the party left for Government House, apparently in the highest spirits.

THE *Englishman*:—Important changes are to take place this year among our Doctors in Calcutta. Dr. Ewart goes home in the first week of April, on one year and seven months' furlough; and Dr. Elliot acts for him as head of the General Hospital. A large circle of friends will rejoice in the good luck which thus gives Dr. Elliot the post that carries with it the leading Calcutta practice. Dr. Partridge also goes, and Dr. Gayer succeeds him. Dr. Norman Chevers vacates the principalship of the Medical College Hospital, on retiring from the service. His successor has not yet been fixed upon. In Doctors Patridge, Ewart, and Chevers, we lose for a time as skilful a Surgeon, as able a physician, and as eminent a medical referee as any city has ever possessed.

THE *Indian Daily News* believes it is now decided that the officer selected to fill the vacancy in the Foreign Secretaryship, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. C. U. Aitchison at the end of February is Mr. T. H. Thornton, of the Punjab Secretariat. Mr. Lyall, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, has been frequently spoken of in connection with the officiating appointment, but besides being well enough off where he is, he was probably not considered to possess the peculiar experience required to fill an appointment of the nature of the Foreign Secretaryship to the Government of India. Mr. Thornton is well known as a tried and able officer, who has served with distinction in the several grades of the Punjab Commission, and is thoroughly conversant with frontier politics, a very essential qualification in these days, when our frontier policy has become one of the most important subjects with which the Government has to deal. We believe that Mr. Lepel Griffin will act for Mr. Thornton.

THE *Pioneer* tells the following story about the Serapis and her anchor. There is a touch of the marvellous about it which a seafaring man will perhaps perceive:—The voyage of the Serapis out to India was marked by so many accidents that her safe arrival at Calcutta must be a matter of wonder to many who are on board of her. But the narrowest escape of all which she experienced has not up to the present been generally made known. It is nevertheless a fact that while she was anchored at Tuticorin, the single anchor that was holding her carried away, and for some time the huge ship was gradually drifting without the knowledge of the responsible authorities on board, though the fact was suspected by many. When the cable was hove in, it was found that the shank of the anchor only came up. The anchor itself had parted just where the shank joins the flukes, and a great flaw in the metal was discovered to be the cause. The shoulders of the flukes which had remained attached to the shank were found to be burnished as bright as steel from the friction occasioned by their being slowly dragged against the bottom as the great ship gradually drifted. During all this time His Royal Highness was on board, unconscious of the real danger which was at that moment imperilling the safety of his ship.

IN explanation of "how the money goes" the *Madras Times* has the following:—"Of the 32 Generals who adorn the gradation list of the General Officers of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, *seventeen* belong to this Presidency, *eleven* to Bengal, and *four* to Bombay. The oldest is *ours*, whose season of appointment was 1798, that is about seventy-eight years ago, so that General Sir H. G. A. Taylor must be nearing a century of life, during about forty years of which he has been residing in Europe, in receipt of the pension of a Colonel and the off-reckoning allowance of a Colonel of Infantry; which, together amounts to, say £1,200 per annum. The finances of India have therefore contributed some four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to this worthy officer alone. He has 31 pursuers, the latest of whom donned his vestment, or buckled on his armour, sixty years ago. Then, there are 53 'Lieutenant-Generals;' of whom eleven served in this Presidency; 86 Major-Generals with our twenty-six; and a host of Colonels, many in receipt of the off-reckonings; others, bought off, in anticipation of them; and most, to be put in possession of the one or the other, as they may elect to go for the bait offered, and enjoy it, betimes: or to wait on, until the due time arrives for their becoming entitled to the said allowance, retaining their Indian emoluments meanwhile. Setting the Colonels aside, and dealing only with the Generals, of whom the aggregate is 171, something like twenty-one lakhs of rupees are annually paid to these veteran officers, from the Indian revenue."

THE *Pioneer*:—The rumours of internal strife of something more than the common type, which reached us from Khelat a few days ago, prove to have been well founded. A distinguished ruffian, by name Nuroodeen Mingul, head of a tribe which has long kept Lus Beyla in commotion, came into collision with the Khan's troops recently and lost his life. We do not suppose that the cause of order will gain much by the riddance, or indeed that anything short of such a blessed catastrophe as that of the Kilkenny cats would restore quiet to Khelat. Least of all do we think that any permanent good will result from Captain Sandeman's mission, It is, perhaps, not generally known that some two months ago Captain Sandeman was deputed to Khelat to inquire about the stopping of the *kafilas* through the Bholan Pass, and if possible to get the obstructions removed. He was also to investigate an alternative route, *via* the Thull Choteali Pass, towards Dehra Ghazi Khan, and to prove the cause of the chronic dissensions between chief and chief and chiefs and Khan, and to endeavour to arbitrate between them—a task compared with which the labours of Sysiphus were mere child's-play, we take it. The local authorities, it is rumoured, urge more active and even armed intervention; whilst the Supreme Government considers that it is no more called upon to so interfere in the internal politics of Khelat than of Kabul or Kashgaria. The disciples of the militant creed should contrive for the Khan or his subject, to make a wholesale raid upon British territory, when no doubt something stirling would follow. Meantime it is satisfactory to remember that the British Government holds in hand a treaty which empowers it to walk in and take possession of the country at any moment.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—It is to be regretted in some respects that Mr. Roberts should have referred as he did at the Justices Meeting to the withholding of advertisements from the *Indian Daily News* by the Chairman of Justices and Commissioner of Police. It was perhaps only a matter of duty for some one to expose such a piece of inexpressible littleness; but we are afraid this discharge of duty may only be another black line against Mr. Roberts himself. No doubt, as be says, the money paid for advertisements is paid by the public for information, and it should be given in the form and by the means most convenient to them. There is no doubt that our columns do afford the most general publicity amongst the rate-payers of Calcutta for Municipal and Police notifications, and that fact ought to determine the rule as to insertion, if there is to be a departure from that "equitable distribution" which has become approved in the matter of accounts. If we needed further proof of the mental and moral incapacity to understand his position, no enemy even by writing a book, could have so palpably demonstrated this as the Chairman himself has done. He seems to think it compatible with an honest discharge of his public duty to use or to withhold information from the public out of personal feeling; and that feeling one to which really great men never succumb. They know that persecution is often but the prelude to success. It is a poor look out for any people when they are governed by men who can attempt to estimate the influence of independent opinion by two penny subscriptions and rupee advertisements. It is indeed one of the inscrutable dispensations of Providence that the welfare of many millions of human beings are sometimes committed to the charge of men whom the same Providence has endowed with the most pigmy of souls.

THE *Englishman* says that another attempt is to be made to get up an Italian Opera in Calcutta. We understand, continues the *Englishman*, that Signor Massa has already received much encouragement, and that the meeting on Saturday next is likely to be numerously and influentially attended. We trust this may be so, and that the support promised may be such as to enable Signor Massa to commence arrangements forthwith. No guarantee is, we understand, to be asked for; but it will be, of course, necessary that the Impressario should have a reasonable expectation of being secured against ruinous loss, and this must depend upon the number of subscribers willing to promise their patronage within the next month or so. In the first place, then, Signor Massa undertakes to bring out a superior Company, in point both of numbers and personal merits, to any that we have yet had in Calcutta. He engages, morever, to do this at his own risk and expense, asking only for a reasonable amount of subscriptions, to be paid on delivery of the tickets, into the hands of trustees, who will make them over to him in instalments, according to the plan hitherto followed. Signor Massa engages that the company shall consist of the following artistes:—

2 Prime Donne.	2 Baritoni.
1 Contralto.	1 Buffo.
1 Comprimaria.	1 Basso.
1 Seconda Donna.	1 Secondo Basso.
2 Tenori.	8 Male Chorists.
1 Secondo Tenore.	6 Female Chorists.

4 *Choristes Danseuses.*

ORCHESTRA.

Direttore d'Orchestra.	Clarinetto.
Primo Violino.	Oboe.
Violino di Spalla.	Flauto.
Secondo Violino.	Fagoto.
Viola.	Tromba.
Violoncello.	Q Corni,
Contra Basso.	Trombone,

Pianist

Scene-Painter——Mechanist——Prompter.

He is further ready to bind himself to present on the stage, "with an unprecedently grand *mise en scene*," at least fifteen, and hopes to bring out as many as twenty operas.

"TOUCHSTONE," the special correspondent of the *Englishman*, gives a humorous account of the failure of supplies at the Delhi Ball. All, he says, went merry as a marriage bell. "At least until supper time. Then occurred confusion and consternation as great as that which is said to have taken place at the ball on the eve of Waterloo. The report got about that there was nothing to eat and less to drink. A crowd had got to the supper room, and found many tables there, on each of which were a piece of bread and a *blancmange*; but man, and, as a matter of fact, woman also, cannot live on bread and *blancmange* alone, especially after dancing; so there was great indignation at the shortcomings of the great Kellner, who, it was said, had received 16,000 rupees for the supper alone. As a faithful chronicler, I must report what I heard, but I also give my own experience. I was myself considerably alarmed when the rumour reached me that the expected supper was 'airy nothing.' When the lioness, the night after the deluge, gave a ball to the beasts in Noah's ark, the elephant, it is said, excused himself from dancing because he wished to keep his intelligence for the supper table; and I had on this occasion determined to follow the example of that sagacious creature. The shock, therefore, that my mental and physical economy received when I heard that the supper table was a desert may, to use the language of reporters, be more easily imagined than described. I forced my way to the famine district—the famine, some Bengal Civilians present assured me was much more real than that which Sir Richard Temple had ordered them to report upon—and there I saw sadness and sorrow depicted on many countenances. Gallant warriors, who had covered themselves with medals—silent testimonials to glorious deeds—seemed taken aback, as if by sudden disaster; as at the battle of Balaclava, it was felt that 'some one had blundered.' Breasts of Beauty were beside them—answering perfectly to the description in Longfellow's poem of 'Beware'; but breasts of turkey were what the gallant fellows were looking for, and these they declared they could not find. His Royal Highness, who had danced almost every dance from the time of his arrival at about half past ten o'clock until 1 A.M., was, with His Grace of Sutherland, General Brind and a few other favoured mortals, seated at a table on a raised dais at the end of the room, and we all stood staring at this table, and envying the good fortune of those who got there. 'It looks like the picture of Belshazzar's feast,' whispered a blasphemer at my elbow, 'only that the *mene mene tekel upharsin* has been inscribed on our tables.' We had the satisfaction, however, of seeing how royalty ate and drank. Some people declared that this was the only satisfaction they did get, but I was more fortunate. I was lucky enough to catch the great Kellner's eye, and from that moment I knew that Fate could not harm me. I supped sumptuously, and I told Kellner that the press would do him justice. The Prince seemed to enjoy himself greatly. He opened the ball with Lady Brind, and took Mrs. Colonel Hatch in to supper. He had rather an unpleasant fall during one dance, for the floor was very slippery but he and his fair partner only laughed at the accident."

BOMBAY.

DEFAMATION.—The case of defamation referred to in a recent issue has been withdrawn. An apology has been offered and accepted and there is an end of the matter.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.—Cassee, woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing gold and silver ornaments valued Rs. 38, the property of Bhimee, woman, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama's bungalow, situated at Malabar Hill, was sold by public auction on Saturday last. It was knocked down to the highest bidder, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, for Rs. 54,200.

FORT PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the school was held on Saturday in the school premises in Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, Fort. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Magistrate of Police, presided; and the prizes were given away by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Morgue on view of the body of Dayee, girl, a child about four years of age, who was accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour cart which was laden with lime. The child expired on the way to the Gocu😀ldas Tejpal Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ASSAULTS.—Moria Luximon was on Saturday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting Kedaree Bapoo that morning at Boree Bunder. Also Mahomed Ali Hossain and another Mahomedan were on Saturday sentenced by the same Magistrate to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Pragjee Waljee.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, who was to have left Bombay on Saturday last, has postponed his departure. He is to be presented in a day or two with a silver cup and a valuable shawl in token of the esteem and respect entertained for him by the attornies' clerks, who have all experienced at his hands unvarying courtesy and kindness.

THE SINGING PILGRIM.—Mr. Philip Phillips, who has delighted and benefitted many audiences in the United States and England with his services of sacred song, is now in Bombay, and will give several services during the present week, the first one being to-night, at the Framjee Cawosjee Hall, at 8 P. M. The price of admission to the body of the hall is one rupee; to the gallery only eight annas. All who have heard Mr. Phillips speak in the highest terms of his singing.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—The following native gentlemen have subscribed Rs. 5 each to the Band Conveyance Fund, in addition to those whose names have been already published:—Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I.; Tribhowundass Munguldass, Esq.; Purshotumdass Munguldass, Esq.; Bomonjee, Cursetjee Ashburner, Esq.; Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.; Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.; and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq. The following subscriptions have been sent to us:—Mrs. C. J. Jusawalla Rs. 5; Mrs. D. D. Cama, Rs 5; Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dadysett, Esq., Rs. 5.

THE P. AND O. S.S. PESHAWUR.—In our account on Saturday last of a theatrical entertainment on board the P. and O. s.s. Peshawur it was stated that the storekeeper took an active part in the arrangements. All concerned, however, seem to have done the best they could to make the entertainment successful, and to ensure this result the chief steward, W. E. Weston, was the general manager and Mr. H. W. Killick was stage manager. The audience expressed their satisfaction during and after the performance; cooling refreshments were served during the evening and the example has been set which, however, probably very few other vessels could follow.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A quarterly meeting of the general committee of the society was held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon last. The Hon Mr. Justice Bayley was in the chair, and there were present Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy Kt, C. S. I., Captain Jervoise, Mr. C. E. Fox, Dr. Codrington, Professor Oxenham, Dr Atmaram Pandurang, and Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, C. N. Cama Maneckjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, F. Turner, W. M. Wood, and others. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, joint honorary secretary, gave an account of the operations of the society during the last quarter. Since the establishment of the Society nine months ago, 190 offenders had been prosecuted before the magistrates of police; the aggregate amount of the fines inflicted upon whom was Rs. 990. The names of Mr. H. Cleveland and Mr. C. N. Cama, were on the motion of the Hon. Chairman, added to the executive committee. Several resolutions were passed with a view to extend the usefulness of the Society; and the meeting then separated.

RECEPTION AT KURRACHEE OF H. H. ALI SHAH, THE ELDEST SON OF H. H. AGA KHAN.—Last Friday H. H. Ali Shah landed at Keamaree from the Steamer Puttialla from Bombay with 70 followers. His Highness is accompanied by his family. About 500 Kojahs assembled at Keamaree to receive him; he was conveyed in a State palanquin, which was decorated with brocades and valuable silk cloths, fringed with gold and silver tissue. While the palanquin was being carried from Keamaree to the town on the shoulders of Kojahs, silver and copper cash, and dry dates and almonds were showered over it. His Highness was conveyed at first to the Imamwarrah, amid the beat of tom-toms and kettle drums; from the Imamwarrah he was taken to the New Kojah Khana, where all the Kojahs in Kurrachee and their women paid homage to him. A sumptuous repast was prepared for him to which he did full justice. His Highness was subsequently conveyed to his own garden house, where he intends putting up during his sojourn in Kurrachee, which is expected to last for about two months. Last Sunday His Highness bestowed a khilut on his agent in Kurrachee, Khalkhunna, a Kojah merchant and appointed him His Highness' Vuzzeer for the whole of Sind. His Highness has brought up 8 splendid Arab horses, two of which have been trained for the turf; he has also brought up a costly vehicle, the like of which has never been seen in Kurrachee.—*Sindian*, Jan. 19.

THEFT AT THE GOCULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

ON Saturday last, Mr. German Thomas DeCruz appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and laid the following information. He said—I am second class hospital assistant in the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and reside on the premises. On or about the 9th instant, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, one gold chain and one gold ring of the collective value of Rs. 92 and Rs. 62 in silver and fourteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each were safe in my writing desk which was on a table in my room. I left my room to go into the hospital, and when I returned after half an hour, I found the writing desk broken open and its contents missing. My suspicions were aroused and I opened my box and missed one black coat of the value of Rs. 15 and one white bed sheet. This box was not locked by me and I had seen all these articles safe at 7 o'clock that evening. I have reason to believe that one Euas Calay, a ward-boy of this hospital who had free access to my quarters in the hospital premises, and who was discharged the previous day from the service on account of drunkenness, and another man by name Maniram who was my domestic servant, committed the theft of this property. I reported the theft to the Police and the said Maniram was taken into custody. I have searched for the said Euas Calay but cannot find him. I charge the said Euas Calay and Maniram with theft of my aforesaid property and pray that warrants may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the warrants as prayed for.

MADAME SCHULZ'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A SLIGHT relief to the the proverbial dulness of Bombay and its society was afforded on Saturday night by Madame and Mons. Schulz's entertainment at the Town Hall. There was nothing either new or very startling in the feats of legerdemain that were performed, but the "business" was executed with a neatness and precision we have never seen supassed, and the deceptions were as complete as could be. At any rate, if to be amused is the object for which people attend such entertainments every one present must have been highly satisfied, for apart from the prestidigitation, Mons. Schulz had unconsciously provided a fund of merriment which proved very productive indeed. Neither Madame nor Monsieur can speak English, so that it was necessary to have an interpreter; and a person to fill this office was found in an Englishman or Irishman who, whatever might be his knowledge of the French language, had evidently but a very limited acquaintance with his own. His translations were of the freest description, and the manner in which he transposed Monsieur et Madame's politely-worded and neatly-turned phrases into the most abrupt and uncouth English produced roars of merriment. Even those who did not understand a word of French could appreciate the fun, for most Englishmen have sufficient education to detect constant misplacements of that troublesome little letter "h," and are sufficiently susceptible to the ridiculous to be able to enjoy the rich absurdity of a "bull" such as is contained in a request to a person to decide whether he would prefer to *see* an article *visible, or invisible.* Such was the purport of one of the questions carefully propounded to the audience by Mons. Schulz's refined and accomplished interpreter. The only drawback to the fun of the entertainment was that there were two long intervals of ten minutes each, which the audience must have considered might very well have been compressed into one of a like duration. There was a good attendance, but still a considerable number of seats, principally in the front portion, were unoccupied. Mons. Schulz announced at the end of the performance that Madame and he hoped to have the favour of the public extended to them on the occasion of future appearances.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF WEALTH AND RUBBISH.

ON Saturday last, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, executed a writ of possession granted to Mahomed Ally Mahomed Oomer against a tenant of his, a fakeer, or syud, named Ebrahim Sahib, who resided in one of the rooms on the ground floor of a three storied house situated in New Memon Wada Street. From the room that this fakeer lived in was emitted a most sickening odour, so that the other tenants who recently numbered about thirty gradually left the building and declined to live in the house, consequently the landlord tried a variety of ways to get rid of his fakeer tenant, but could not prevail on him to quit the premises. Ultimately, the landlord was forced to apply to the Judges of the Small Cause Court for a writ of possession, which was granted. In executing this order of the Court, the bailiff applied to the police for assistance in case a disturbance should ensue, and then proceeded to the fakeer's residence and explained to him his mission. The fakeer at once came out of the room and took his seat about 10 paces from the door of the house, and said they could do as they pleased, but he must have a house to live in, and appeared to be quite indifferent about his property or the removal of any part of it. On entering the room that he occupied the walls there were seen to be swarming with cockrotches, heaps of rubbish piled up to the amount of four or five tons weight, amongst which was China earthenware strewed all over the place, some whole and some broken, which filled four carts well laden; thousands of small earthen pots were also found amongst the rubbish; some were empty, others contained filth, dead rats, several were found with rupees and copper money in them, with four and two annas silver pieces, bank notes, and money in a variety of forms, a number of baskets of fowls, some dead and others alive; a dead dog was found in a tin fiddle case, and about four dozen charpoys, mats, &c. covered with vermin. The money found is said to amount to about Rs. 2,500. The fakeer is certainly a very eccentric character; living with him in the room were nine or ten dogs which appeared to be in very good condition, and it is said that he used to feed them on bread, cream and milk, of the best quality. He had two servants whom he paid daily four annas each. A tattoo that he used for riding on also fared sumptuously but the poor animal was always kept standing by the door. The fakeer never entered his room through the door way, but as the front portion of his room wall was composed of six inch boards, he removed two of them and used to screw himself in by that opening. The stench that the room emitted was fearful when it was being emptied out. The old fakeer, who seems to be in good condition himself, but of filthy appearance has left his old quarters and surrounded by his fat, pet dogs has rented a new abode in a house at Calassee Chuckla. He is said to be a regular paymaster, but owing to his mode of living and the filth that he allows to accumulate wherever he resides he is not a desirable tenant. When the dead dog in the tin fiddle case was being taken out of the premises, he requested that great care should be taken in removing the body to his new abode at Chuckla, where he particularly requested it might be taken; this request was of course not complied with. The old man will probably pursue the same strange mode of life in his new quarters till a similar cleaning process has again become necessary.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Lieut D A Johnston, R E   Mr Fallon.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr W J M McCaw.
FOR VENICE.
Mrs Tomkyns and child   Mrs Topham and child.
FOR MALTA—Captain Brace.
FOR SUEZ—Judge P A McRae.
FOR ADEN.
Dr Thomson, Mrs Barker, Mr and Mrs Jarratt and two and two infants children

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A BRIDGE to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge.

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AGAINST MR. HOPE.

IN THE COURT OF THE ASSISTANT JUDGE AT SURAT.

Original Suit No. 3 of 1874.

RUGHONATH KHUNDOO *vs.* THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.

Claim 599 Rupees.

THE plaint sets out that the plaintiff owns certain land and trees which the defendant took possession of illegally on the 18th December 1869, and plaintiff sues to recover the said land and trees, or their value, Rs. 599.

Defendant answers that—

1. The land in dispute was open unoccupied land adjoining and appertaining to the thana of Chiklee, and as such belonged to Government.

2. The land was never in plaintiff's possession and is not his.

3. The value of the land and trees are overestimated. The latter are worth only Rs. 10 and the former is worth 4 annas per square foot.

The issues are—

1. Is plaintiff's title to the land and trees proved?

2. If so, can he recover them or their value, and if the latter, how much money?

The hearing is fixed for the 16th July next.

11th June 1874. (Sd.) H. J. PARSONS, Assist. Judge.

On the 17th, 20th and 27th of July I have examined witnesses in this case. I have only examined three witnesses for the plaintiff as I considered from them and from the documentary evidence that he had established a very strong *prima facie* case, and his other witnesses were only corroboratory of the fact deposed to by his latter two witnesses, viz. that the land had been in his possession. I have therefore not examined his six other witnesses. I have examined ten witnesses (including the plaintiff) for the defendant. These are all the witnesses present. The Collector asks now for a further adjournment on the ground that two of his witnesses have not come though summoned. One of them—Hurderam—says he is sick and has sent in a certificate. Mr. Gulabdass says his client is prepared to swear that he actually saw Hurderam in Surat on the 16th. If he could come to Surat he could come to this Court. The other witness, Mr. Kaikushroo, say is to prove that the plaintiff was not in possession. It does not appear why this witness has not come, and inasmuch as he is not present, and his evidence is only to corroborate a whole lot of witnesses, I do not think it necessary to postpone the case. During the long time this case has gone on, the defendant might easily have procured his attendance when he did not attend the first day by another summons if he (the defendant) had been so minded.

The defendant also wishes to file three papers—

1. A petition from Jeevunjee to the Collector in 1824. I reject this as a petition of Jeevunjee is no evidence against the plaintiff.

2. Entry in the outward register of the mamlutdar of Chiklee in 1824, asking for permission to build a wall 96 guz in length on the west side of the thana round the bungalow. I reject this since it does not appear that any wall has been built, or that if a wall has been built it extends over the land in suit. The expression round the bungalow would exclude the land in suit.

3. A memo of the mamlutdar dated 27th February 1829, in which it is stated that "on the side of the tank there is a store room." I reject this since there is nothing to show that this store room is on the land in suit.

I proceed to pass the following decision. The plaintiff in this suit seeks to recover from the defendant the Collector of Surat, certain land or its value which he alleges was taken from him without right. The documentary evidence in the case shows in what an arbitrary and illegal manner the Collector has acted. Briefly let me capitulate the facts as to how the defendant obtained possession. The land in suit lies to the west of the thana of Chiklee being separated from it by a hedge. In 1868-69 it appeared to the revenue officials that the thana compound was not large enough and a notice was published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th January to the following effect:—

Government Notifications to the Public. Revenue Department.

It is hereby declared under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 that the land described below is to be taken up at the public expense and for a public purpose, viz., for the mamlutdar's thana and outhouses at Chiklee, in the Surat collectorate:—

A piece of ground about 80 guz long and 60 broad, claimed by one Cooverjee Gopaljee and brothers adjoining the mamlutdar's thana in the Town of Chicklee.

By order,
(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 6th January 1869.

On the 10th March 1869 Mr. Mulock, the 1st Assistant Collector got the plaintiff to agree to sell his land for Rs. 500 (exhibit 34). The plaintiff gave up his land to Government and Mr. Mulock took possession. The Collector admits this in the Exhibit 4. He there states that "Mr. Mulock took possession of the land for a public purpose." Mr. Mulock therefore was of opinion that the land was the plaintiff's and he formed this opinion after some enquiry, since from the examination of one witness it appears that he had been examined by Mr. Mulock. What enquiry Mr. Mulock made, the Court cannot tell, for the Collector has withheld the proceedings, though served with a notice to produce them. The next step in the case is an order of the Collector himself (the exhibit 4) in which he tells the plaintiff that he has found out that he (plaintiff) has no title to the land so he can go to law and get what relief he chooses. (This is on the 14th March 1870.) Now, as I have said, this is a most arbitrary proceeding. Having got possession of the land on a promise to pay Rs. 500, the Collector turns round and refusing to pay the money refuses also to give back the land. Common justice should have made him restore the land, he then could have sued for it. Bombay Act I of 1868 says in section 4 that no act of an Assistant Collector shall be questioned or held to be invalid by reason of the absence of proof of the assignment of power to do that act unless the Collector shall certify that such assistant was acting in opposition to or in excess of the expressed or implied directions given to him. There is no such certificate in this case, and it is very difficult to say how the Government who have undertaken the defence of this suit can get out of the promise to pay Rs. 500 for the land they got possession of by the promise. The plaintiff has performed his part, and the Government should perform theirs.

To go now, however, into the question of plaintiff's title, I have said that in 1869 the plaintiff had possession of the land. The exhibits 33 and 34 show that in 1823 his ancestors were in possession, and that Government rented it from them. There is a report from the mamlutdar and an order of the collector in which this fact is recited. I regret to be obliged to say that the Government pleader meets these two exhibits by imputing to the mamlutdar fraud and Collusion. I expressly asked the pleader if he made this charge on his instructions, and he expressly told the court he was specially instructed to do so. Now this is a most serious charge on a long deceased officer of Government, some of whose family are still doubtless alive, and I do not hesitate to say that it is, as far as the case goes, a most groundless charge. It is one that ought not to have been made unless Government were prepared to prove it in the clearest possible way. In 1823 then the land was rented by Government from the plaintiff's ancestors. They were then in possession. In 1852-53 they also were in possession. In that year the plaintiff obtained a decree against his co-sharer for the exclusive possession of one-third of the whole piece of land to the west of the thana and he was put by the court in actual possession of the middle strip (exhibit 3). The decree of course is not conclusive evidence against Government inasmuch as they were not parties to it; but the fact of a decree having been passed and possession having been obtained is good evidence for the plaintiff. So far, then, the whole of the documentary evidence is on the side of the plaintiff. The only other document is the exhibit 19, which is a statement of property belonging to Government made in 1853. As a mere statement it is not of much weight as evidence against the plaintiff. It is not proved that the measurements were correctly made, nor is it proved by whom they were made. Such as it is, however, it is evidence that in the opinion of the mamlutdar, then, the land in suit, assuming it includes this, was Government land, but the plaintiff does not then admit it, and the measurements were not made in his presence. The statement might also include other land. As to the oral evidence one or two things are common. The land was waste land, there was nothing done to it to evidence active possession. Almost all that can be said is that it was used for placing things—either wood or carts. That it was used as a privy, in the way the defendant's witnesses state, is, I consider, very unlikely. Perhaps the Desais who lived near used it, but being so near the thana and the Collector's bungalow, it is very unlikely it was allowed to be used as a common privy to whomsoever it belonged. The witness Dayabhoy simply speaks to putting plaintiff in possession, and to his putting up a hedge of thorns along his own particular strip, and he says, but on what knowledge, does not appear, that the mamlutdar knew that he had put plaintiff in possession. As to the hedge he is corroborated by two witnesses. The other witness of plaintiff does not remember it, and the Government witnesses do not mention it. The chief point however or plaintiff's possession is the fact that he used to take the fruit of the mango tree that was on the land. There is no doubt whatever that Government did not do this, and there is no doubt that the plaintiff did. His witnesses—and I fully believe them—state this. None of the defendant's witnesses deny the fact, and the very circumstance that Government has, now that it has obtained possession, sold the right of gathering the fruit, leads to a strong presumption that they had not got possession before or they would have done the same. Plaintiff may also have put wood there. The very fact too of there being a hedge on the side of the thana which Government kept up, while the Dessais kept up the hedge on the south of the land in dispute, tells for the possession of the Dessais. The defendant's witnesses are exceedingly weak. Bhimbhai does not know what the trees are. Khooshal has only seen the land two or four times a year. Khooshal Nicha only once a year. Rughoonath once or twice a year. Chintamon has had more opportunities of seeing the land but he is evidently strongly prejudiced in favour of Government. (This is a circumstance I have noticed throughout the case. When asked a question by the Government pleader the witnesses say no. plaintiff *never* had possession; but, when asked by plaintiff's vakil, they say: "I don't know, I did not see," &c. and not till asked two or three times will they commit themselves to a decisive answer) The witness Bhimbhai is chiefly to be noticed; in that he states there is no entry of rent ever having been paid for the land. He has searched the roz mal for ten years (1821-22-1831-32), and can find no such entry. The roz-mal, however, is not the only book that should have been searched, and I cannot take his evidence as excluding all possibility of rent having been paid. It might have been paid, and the books containing the entry have been destroyed. Taking, then, the whole of the evidence. I find that the plaintiff's title is proved by possession, and that it is not proved that Government have ever had any possession. Between this land and theirs, there is a hedge and there is not even any passage in the hedge, or way by which a person can go from one piece of land to the other. As to the relief the plaintiff is entitled to, he was willing to sell the land for Rs. 500 in 1869, and Government were willing to buy it for that sum. Its present value must be the same. The plaintiff, however, has been kept out of possession illegally and wrongfully ever since then, and, on the analogy of section 27 Act 6 of 1857, I shall award him as mesne profits 6 per cent on that sum from the 10th March 1869 to this date. It will save trouble and future proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act if I make this order.

I decree for plaintiff and order that he recover from the defendant Rs. 500 and interest at 6 per cent on that sum from the 10th March 1869 to the date of this decree and costs of the suit, and the aggregate sum so awarded and the costs of the suit will bear interest at 6 per cent from this date to the date of payment.

(Signed) H. J. PARSONS, Assistant Judge.
July 27th. 1874.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SURAT.

(Before H M. BIRDWOOD Esq., Acting District Judge.)

Appeal No. 125 of 1874.

The Collector of Surat, appellant (original defendant)

Rugoonathjee Khundoobhoy, respondent (original plaintiff)

Original claim Rs. 599; appeal Rs. 599.

Mr. Kaikushroo Hormusjee, for the appellant; Mr. Goolabdas Bhaitas to the respondent.

This is an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Judge, Mr. Parsons, in original suit No. 3 of 1874. The plaintiff sued to recover certain land and trees or their value which the defendant had taken possession of illegally. The Assistant Judge awarded the plaintiff Rs. 500, with interest on such sum at 6 per cent from the 10th March 1869 to the date of the decree, and costs of the suit, with interest on the whole award at 6 per cent. per annum to the date of payment.

From this decision the defendant appeals on the following grounds:—

1. That the Assistant Judge erred, in finding that Government was bound by Mr. Mulock's agreement of the 10th March 1869.

2. That the Assistant Judge has made numerous mistakes of fact in his judgment.

3. That the Assistant Judge erred in rejecting the entry in the mamlutdar's register of 1825, and the mamlutdar's memo, of 27th February 1829.

4. That the Government have been prejudiced by the Assistant Judge not examining two of their witnesses and declining to grant an adjournment which was necessary to enable the Government to meet the fresh documentary evidence with which the plaintiff surprised the Government.

5. That the Assistant Judge has illegally awarded more than was claimed.

6. That the value of the land should have been assessed according to the evidence, defendant never having agreed to pay Rs. 500 for it.

7. That the Assistant Judge has erred in stigmatizing the proceeding of the Collector as illegal and arbitrary, and that his remarks should be cancelled as they are calculated to throw undeserved discredit on the revenue administration of the district. The plaintiff has filed the following memo of objections to the decision of the lower court:—

1). That the lower court erred in disallowing a portion (Rs. 99) of the claim, inasmuch as Government has taken more land than Mr. Mulock took.

The issues are—

(1). Whether the defendant was bound by Mr. Mulock's agreement of the 10th March 1869.

(2). Whether the Assistant Judge has wrongly found any questions of fact.

(3). Whether the Assistant Judge has wrongly rejected any documentary evidence.

(4). Whether the Assistant Judge has wrongly rejected any oral evidence.

(5). Whether the Assistant Judge has wrongly refused the defendant any necessary adjournment.

(6). Whether the Assistant Judge's award is illegal, as being in excess of the claim.

(7). Whether the land in dispute has been wrongly valued.

(8). Whether the proceedings of the Collector were illegal and arbitrary.

(9). Whether the Assistant Judge should have awarded Rs. 99 more than he awarded.

No further issues are sought by either party.

I find the first issue in the plaintiff's favour. It has been argued for the defendant that Mr. Mulock entered into no agreement with the plaintiff on the 10th March 1869; that exhibit No. 34 is merely an offer made to Mr. Mulock, and that there is nothing to show that it was accepted; and that, even if it were accepted, Mr. Mulock was not bound, because he afterwards discovered that the land in dispute belonged to Government. Exhibit No 34 is a document executed in Mr. Mulock's presence, *and signed by him.* In it the plaintiff agrees to deliver the land in dispute "having agreed to receive Rs. 500 as compensation for it and to give up all his rights over it." There is a distinct recital of an agreement to this effect, coupled with a promise to deliver possession of the land. The document was accepted by Mr. Mulock, for it has been produced from the Collector's records, and is evidence of the agreement set forth in it. The plaintiff says (exhibit No 30)—"If Mr. Mulock had not promised me Rs. 500 for the land, I would not have given up possession. This is the agreement (exhibit no. 34) I passed to Mr Mulock at his request." There would have been no necessity for Mr. Mulock to take a document of this kind from the plaintiff, if there had not been some previous agreement between him and plaintiff. The land was afterwards taken possession of by the defendant. It is stated in exhibit No. 4 which is an order to the plaintiff addressed on the 14th March 1870 by the first carcoon in charge of the mamlutdar's office at Chiklee, that the land had been taken possession of by Mr. Mulock for a public purpose. This order purports to have been issued in pursuance of Mr. Mulock's instructions of the 8th March 1870. Plaintiff says that possession of the land was taken by Government on the 18th December 1869. It is clear that possession was taken at some time between the 10th March 1869, when plaintiff agreed to deliver possession, and the 14th March 1870, when plaintiff was informed that possession had been taken for a public purpose. That he had no right to the land, and that he might seek redress according to law. Now, if Mr Mulock entered into the agreement under a mistaken view of the rights of Government, such mistake would not by itself vitiate the contract. If there were no mistake as to a matter of fact on both sides, the contract would not be void. I cannot find again that there was any misrepresentation on the part of plaintiff. Indeed he seems all along to have been in no doubt as to his title to the land, and he has adduced evidence, which was believed by the Assistant Judge to prove his enjoyment of it in past years. I find, therefore, that there was an agreement between Mr Mulock and the plaintiff, which bound Mr. Mulock to pay Rs. 500 for the land in dispute. This agreement is also binding on the defendant, unless he certifies, under section 4 of Bombay Act I of 1868, that Mr. Mulock was acting in opposition to, or in excess of, the express or implied directions given to him. With reference to the second issue, it is alleged that six questions of fact have been wrongly found by the Assistant Judge. I will consider each of these in detail. It is alleged, first of all, that the Assistant Judge found that the defendant's witness, Hurderam, was in Surat on the 16th July 1874. The Assistant Judge has not expressly found that this was the case, but the sentence "If he would come to Surat, he could come to this court" seems to rest on the assumption that Hurderam was in Surat on the 16th July. There was no evidence to warrant any such assumption. The plaintiff's pleader indicated the existence of evidence to prove Hurderam's presence in Surat; but he was not taken at his word, and no evidence was actually recorded. Objection is next taken to the Assistant Judge's remarks regarding the examination of accounts by the witness, Bhimbhai (No. 45.) It is alleged that the "roz-mal" is the only book in which payments of rent by Government could have been entered. I do not see what authority there is for the Assistant Judge's assertion that the "roz-mal" "is not the only book that should have been searched." But the evidence on the record does not enable me to say whether he is right or wrong. Bhimbhai was not asked whether such entries might appear in any other book than the roz-mal. Thirdly, it is contended that the Assistant Judge erred in not noticing a custom of the country proved by certain witnesses, who say that people plant trees on Government waste land and near tanks, and place wood on Government land. I do not see how the existence of what is now stated to be a custom, can affect the merits of this case, unless the defendant first proves that the land in dispute is Government land. If he proves this, then he alleged custom might explain the enjoyment of the land by other persons in the manner indicated by the witnesses. I cannot find that the Assistant Judge erred in entirely ignoring the alleged custom in the present case. Next it is stated that the Collector has not withheld any proceedings *taken under Act VI of 1857*, though served with a notice to produce them. Now the Assistant Judge does not say that proceedings *under this Act* were withheld. He says that he cannot tell what enquiry Mr. Mulock made, "for the Collector has withheld the proceedings, though served with a notice to produce them." The notice is exhibit No 9 in this case. It calls upon the Collector to produce Mr. Mulock's notice of the 5th January 1869, and the proceedings consequent on it. The act is not referred to in the notice No 9. but the notice issued by Mr. Mulock was a notice under Act VI. of 1857. I understand from the contention now made that the provisions of the Act were not applied for the purpose of taking possession of the land in dispute. A notice was issued under the Act, but nothing else was done under the authority of the Act. From the explanation endorsed on exhibit No 9 by the Government pleader, it appears that some evidence was taken by Mr. Mulock, and the Assistant Judge's remark seems to refer only to the non-production of such evidence. In the fifth place it is alleged that Mr. Mulock was not of opinion that the land belonged to the Dessais. Of course, he was not of this opinion in March 1869. But he must have been of this opinion in March 1869, as appears from my remarks on the first issue. Lastly, it is alleged that the Assistant Judge has wrongly found that the land was worth Rs. 500. I cannot say that this finding is wrong, when it is the value stated in the agreement between the plaintiff and Mr. Mulock. On the third issue I find that the Assistant Judge has not wrongly rejected any documentary evidence tendered by the appellant. I concur in the remarks recorded by Mr. Parsons with reference to each of the documents which he rejected. On the 4th issue, I find that the Assistant Judge has not wrongly rejected any oral evidence. I have already recorded the opinion that his remark regarding the witness Hurderam was unsupported by evidence. But there was nothing to prevent the defendant from obtaining a fresh summons for each of his witnesses who were not present on the 16th and 17th July. On the 17th July the case was adjourned to the 20th idem. Such adjournment made it necessary for either party, in any case, to obtain summonses for the attendance of any witnesses who had not been examined on the 17th July, provided that the party could not otherwise secure such attendance. Again, the case was adjourned to the 21st July. It was not then taken up on account of the Government pleader's illness. It was again adjourned to the 24th July, but, on account of the pressure of other work was not taken up. It was then adjourned to the 27th July, when witnesses were examined, arguments were heard, and the case was decided. The Collector did not ask for an adjournment until the 27th July, to enable him to obtain the evidence of the two witnesses referred to. His application was then, I think, too late. At all events, I am not prepared to say that the Assistant Judge wrongly exercised his discretion in then refusing an adjournment for the above purpose. The fifth issue has reference, as well to the oral application made on the 27th July, as to the order of the 20th July, on petition No. 36. I cannot say that the order complained of was, under the circumstances, unreasonable. At all events the adjournment asked for was far too long. And I do not think that the Collector has sufficient ground for contending that he was prejudiced by the order actually made, which permitted him to produce evidence to rebut the effect of exhibit No. 24 at any future date to which the case might be adjourned. I must find the 5th issue, therefore, against the appellant. On the 6th issue I find in favour of the appellant, that there was no legal authority for the award of interest in this case from the 10th March 1869. The provisions of section 196 of Act VIII. of 1859, and not any provision similar to section 27 of Act VI. of 1857 should, I think, have been applied. On the 7th issue I find, for the reason already recorded under the 2nd issue that the land in dispute was rightly valued. I should not have raised the 8th issue in this appeal, if it had not been raised by the appellant himself; for the appeal could be decided without my pronouncing an opinion as to the Collector's proceedings. It might be also that the two witnesses who were not examined would, to some extent, have justified the Collector's proceedings. But I can find nothing on the record, as it stands, to justify the course actually taken by Mr. Mulock. The Collector has not taken any objection in his petition of appeal to the Assistant Judge's general appreciation of the evidence as to the plaintiff's past enjoyment of the land in dispute; nor has he drawn attention to the evidence on which he would specially rely in justification of the action taken by Mr. Mulock. I see no reason to suppose that Mr. Parsons has misappreciated the evidence, adduced in support of the claim; nor were there, in my opinion, sufficient grounds to warrant the Collector taking possession of the land without paying compensation to plaintiff. The mere discovery of exhibit No. 19 ought not, I think, to have been held by Mr. Mulock as conclusive evidence of the rights of Government. After he had once made the agreement of the 10th March 1869, he should have avoided taking proceedings which would amount practically to an enforcement of the agreement in his own favour only. If he had reason to believe that he had acted under a mistake on the 10th March 1869 as to the rights of Government, he should not have taken possession of the land in the manner described in exhibit No. 4 and merely sent an intimation to the plaintiff that he had no rights over the land. After recognizing the plaintiff's possession, Mr. Mulock, if satisfied, on good evidence, that he himself had made a mistake, should not have sought to dispossess plaintiff otherwise than by due course of law. The course actually adopted was, in my opinion, both illegal, as being in violation of a contract expressly made with plaintiff, and arbitrary, as having been adopted, for all that appears on the record to the contrary, on insufficient grounds and without any reference to the plaintiff's wishes or his rights under the contract. The 9th issue I find against the respondent. He does not show that the land in dispute is really in excess of that which as the subject of the agreement of the 10th March 1869.

I amend the decree of the Assistant Judge. I award the plaintiff the land and trees sued for, or their value Rs. 500 with mesne profits on the land from the date of the suit until the date of delivery of possession to the plaintiff with interest upon such profits at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. Such mesne profits must be determined when the decree is executed, if it is executed, in so far as it awards possession of the land. The costs must be divided proportionately. The plaintiff's share of the whole costs in both courts will be to defendant's share as 99 is to 500.

H. BIRDWOOD, Acting Judge.
26th October 1874.

THE PRINCE AND THE NATIVE ARMY.

FOLLOWING THE PRINCE.

IN CAMP, DELHI.

THE Review concluded with the presentation of new Colours to the 11th N. I., formerly the 70th Bengal Infantry. The ceremony was performed as if it had been a masonic installation, from which the uninitiated, which, in the present instance, meant all upon the ground except His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, and one or two cocked hats, were carefully excluded. His Royal Highness, it is said, objects to being followed by a large staff, and, consequently, neither staff not spectators were allowed to approach the regiment to which a public honour was to be done. The presentation of new Colours to a regiment is usually the occasion of a great display, and every convenience is afforded to the public to see and hear what is done or said. On Wednesday the ceremony was "short, sharp, and decisive." After the last Cavalry regiment had galloped past, the 11th were brought up at the double, and halted in line about 100 yards from the Saluting Flag; three sides of a square were then formed, the new Colours uncased and placed on the drums in centre of the square, and H. R. H. advanced and said something. He was then handed the Queen's and Regimental Colours each of which he handed to a native officer kneeling. The regiment then presented arms, the Colours fell back, line was reformed, and the regiment marched off. There was no trooping of the old Colours, or any compliment paid to them, as usual in similar ceremonies at home. The band certainly played the air, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," as they were taken to the rear; but this was all. The ceremony was hurried through as if it had been an unexpected interruption, and the *hoi polloi* were kept at a respectful and remarkable distance. If any of the officers of the 11th N. I. have seen the ceremony of presenting new Colours to a Queen's regiment at home, they will be able to guage and appreciate the compliment their regiment received. The regiment appeared in excellent form, moved and marched past well, and, if I shall not be considered impertinent, I will add displayed a marked improvement from the form in which I saw them in 1872. Their present appearance reflects the highest credit upon the Commandant, Officers, and non-commissioned Officers. The regiment has a record of services to be proud of. It has been half a century in the ranks of our Indian army. It did good work at the battle of Maharajpur, and was present at the affair of Ramnagar, and the passage of the Chenab in December 1848. During the battle of Chillianwallah, where so much English prestige was lost, it helped to capture nine Sikh guns, and its Grenadier Company retook a standard which had been captured by the Sikhs from our 56th N. I. earlier in the day. At the battle of Gujrat, it formed part of the storming column which attacked and carried the Sikh position, and, in the general action which ensued, succeeded in gaining possession of three Sikh standards. It formed part of the Kohat Field Force under Sir Charles Napier, who thought very highly of it; but it was during the mutiny of 1857 that it received the most distinguished notice. On the outbreak of that mutiny, it volunteered to accompany the European Regiments marching up country against the rebels. It was then quartered at Barrakpur, and Lord Canning went thither himself to thank them, at a parade of all the troops, for their loyalty. That great man, to whom history will yet do justice addressed the regiment in noble and stirring words:—

"Native Officers and Soldiers of the 70th,—Your petition reached me yesterday, and I am come to answer it.

"I have received it with delight,—not because I doubted your fidelity, for I knew the trust that is reposed in you by your gallant Colonel. I know the high opinion which your brave General, with his long experience of the sepoys of Bengal, entertains of you; *and I have myself marked your good and faithful conduct under recent bad example, when many fell away.* I therefore felt sure of your loyalty. But your petition gives me pleasure because it is an open contradiction of the rumour which has gone abroad that the faithlessness of some Regiments has tainted all within their reach; *you have refuted the unjust suspicion nobly.*

"Men of the 70th, I will answer your question. You have asked to be sent to meet the mutineers of Delhi. You shall go. In a few days, as soon as arrangements can be made for your progress you shall proceed to the North West.

"You have promised that, in acting against the rebels, you will exceed your European comrades in bravery. I believe you will vie with them worthily. You will have loyalty, truth, and humanity on your side, if, unhappily, the misguided men whose acts have moved your indignation continue to resist the Government.

"But you have another duty to perform. You are going where you will find men, your brothers in arms, who have been deluded into the suspicion against which you have stood firm—that Government has designs against their religion or their caste. Say to them that you at least do not credit this; that you know it to be untrue; that for a hundred years the British Government has carefully respected the feelings of its Indian subjects in matters of caste and religion   *   *   *   *   *   *

Say to them that the authority of the Queen of England extends into every quarter of the globe and over people of every creed, and that it has never done violence to the conscience of any man. Tell them this, make them listen to it, and you will do useful and friendly service to them.

"And, now, Native Officers and men of the 70th, I bid you good bye. I know that I shall hear good of you. Trust your Officers; look to your Colonel as your friend and guide; look to the Government as children look to their father. *Let me hear that you have done your duty, and I shall know how to mark with distinction the zeal and faithfulness of the Seventieth.*"

The Calcutta Press doubting the loyalty offered, the regiment then begged to be sent to China to take part in the war then going on there. They were not men who had enlisted for General Service, so their [illegible] the more remarkable. The General Com[illegible] Barrakpur asked three other native regim[illegible] would accompany the 70th, but they distinct[illegible] This corps, therefore, sailed by itself [illegible] in January 1858, and subsequently t[illegible] service corps, the 47th and 65[illegible] Infantry, were sent after them to complete a native brigade in China. There the regiment did excellent service, and was specially thanked in General Orders. In 1864, it formed part of the Bhutan expeditionary force, and took prominent part in all the operations, losing in action one European officer and several men killed, besides a considerable number of men wounded and one European officer. Of the remaining twelve European officers, four died from disease, and were buried in Bhutan.

It is a pity that, with such services as these, the presentation of new Colours to the regiment should have been made in such a slovenly and out of the way manner. It is may be quite in accordance with the forms of Court etiquette that Royalty should not be crowded upon unnecessarily, but, granting that it was proper to keep back the vulgar and curious English spectators by rope, barriers, and sentries, surely His Royal Highness would have suffered little inconvenience had some of the Native regiments been brought up, and been told of the loyalty of their gallant comrades of the old 70th Bengal Infantry, now the 11th N. I.

It may be that I shall be considered an old fool for finding fault with any arrangement in which the Prince of Wales is concerned. Whatever His Royal Highness thinks, says, or does, must, according to certain people, be the very best thing thought, said, or done; but, perhaps, there is a remnant left of sensible individuals who are not blind for the moment, and can see things as they really are. I think that a grand opportunity of speaking to the native army through the regiments present on the Review ground on Wednesday last might have been taken advantage of by His Royal Highness when he presented the 11th N. I with new Colours. His Royal Highness wears the uniform of a Field Marshal of England, and some short speech—the more blunt and soldierly the better—would have been appreciated by the native troops. It is easy to laugh at or sneer about set orations made for and on show occasions, but it seemed to me that never was there a more fitting occasion for the real force of language to be exerted than on Wednesday last when the native army might have heard from the lips of the Heir to the Throne of England some re-echo of the words used by Lord Canning in his address in 1857 to the regiment which His Royal Highness was presenting Colours to. H. R. H.'s little speech was of course in English, and only understood by the few English, officers present. The idea of translating it to the [illegible] of the corps seemed not to occur to any[illegible] pondent of *Englishman.*

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THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(*The Times*, Dec. 27.)

THE recent decision of the authorities altering the period of foreign service of Cavalry regiments will have the effect of hastening by about three years the return home of the 9th Lancers and the 10th and 13th Hussars, now in India, as well as each of the mounted regiments proceeding to the East henceforth. In addition to the 18th Hussars, now on their passage home, the Cavalry regiments in India will, according to the roster, embark for England at the end of each of the following years respectively—viz., 16th Lancers, 1876; 11th Hussars, 1877; 4th Hussars, 1878; 3rd Hussars, 1879; 15th Hussars, 1880; 10th Hussars, 1881, 13th Hussars, 1882; and 9th Lancers, 1883. Of the regiments to go out the 14th Hussars will embark on the 5th of January, taking the place of the 18th, and the following is the order in which those next highest on the list would be sent abroad:—12th Lancers, Carabiniers, 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, King's Dragoon Guards, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7th Dragoon Guards, &c., the last three for foreign service being two of the late Indian Hussar regiments—20th and 21st—and the 5th Lancers. As between Great Britain and Ireland, the 17th Lancers will come over from the latter country next Spring and the Inniskilling Dragoons in the following year, the relieving regiments being the 19th Hussars and the 7th Hussars, both now serving in the Northern District.

It may be considered as almost, if not quite, officially settled that the Infantry reliefs for the season of 1876-77 will be effected by the return home of the 1st Battalion 11th, 2nd Battalion 19th, 55th, and 108th Regiments from India; the 1st Battalion 10th and 32nd from the Colonies, and the despatch upon foreign service of the 2d Battalion 11th, 1st Battalion 12th, 2d Battalion 17th, 27th, 46th and 102d Regiments, of which the 1st Battalion 12th, 2d Battalion 17th, 27th and 46th are now quartered in Ireland, and the 2d Battalion 11th and 102d in this country. The destination of each of these outgoing battalions has yet to be arranged, but the probabilities are that the 2d Battalion 11th, 1st Battalion 12th, and 2d Battalion 17th will go to India, and the 27th, 46th, and 102d to the Colonies, one in succession to a battalion to be sent on to India, and the other two in relief of the 1st Battalion 10th and 32d. It is not unlikely that two, if not the whole three, may proceed in the first instance to the Mediterranean.

In detailing, a little more than a year ago, the steps in progress for carrying out the new system of reliefs by linked battalions, we expressed our apprehension of a difficulty in embodying the scheme as completely as could be wished, owing to the absence of any margin to provide for accidents or unusual demands for troops abroad. Even without such a disturbing cause, the system cannot be worked symmetrically, inasmuch as there is one more battalion on the foreign than on the home establishment. As soon as arrangements have progressed so that one of every pair of linked battalions will be at home and the other abroad, the reliefs may be conducted in ordinary times very nearly in fulfilment of the original design. But as yet that result has been only partially attained. Thus, of the five battalions gone or going abroad this season, only three, the 1st Battalion 25th, 33d, and 35th, are replacing on the foreign establishment those with which they are associated—viz., the 2d Battalion 25th, 76th, and 107th; of the other two, the 2d Battalion 16th is going abroad because the 1st Battalion is also on the home establishment, while the 34th left the United Kingdom about 18 months before the probable date of the return to England of its affiliated 55th Regiment. Again, of those designated for foreign service in 1876-77, only three—the 2d Battalion 11th, 27th, and 46th are taking the place of their associates, the 102d going out because the affiliated 103d is at home, and the 1st Battalion 12th and 2d Battalion 17th proceeding abroad, like the 34th, quite a year before the return of the two battalions with which they are linked. On the other hand, when the 36th, just landed, and the 2d Battalion 19th—to come home in 1876-77—have arrived in England, two pair of linked battalions will remain on the home establishment until the departure abroad of the 1st Battalion 19th, about 1877-78, and the 29th Regiment a year or two later. The return from India of the 56th Regiment in probably a couple of years will leave the foreign establishment quite free from a pair of linked battalions, and in about three years' time, and in the absence of any unusual influences, the scheme of the late Government ought to be so far carried out that each of the new brigades will have one of its constituent battalions at home and one abroad.

Looking to the effect of these alterations and the intention of the authorities to interchange six battalions every relief season between home and foreign service, it may be approximately calculated that the following Infantry moves will occur in the course of the next few years:—

In 1876-77, the 1st Battalion 11th, 2d Battalion 19th, 55th, and 108th from India, and the 1st Battalion 10th, and the 32d Light Infantry from the Colonies, will be brought home, their places being taken by the 2d Battalion 11th, 1st Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 17th, 27th, 46th, and 102d Regiments from the United Kingdom.

In 1877-78, the 2d Battalion 12th, 45th, 56th, and 109th from India, and the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles and 87th Fusiliers from the Colonies, may be expected to return, and the 2nd Battalion 2d Queen's 2d Battalion 8th, 1st Battalion 19th, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, 88th and 100th to proceed upon foreign service.

In 1878-79 the 2d Battalion 1st Royals, 1st Battalion 2d Queen's, 1st Battalion 3d Buffs, and 1st Battalion 8th, from India, and the 1st Battalion 13th and 1st Battalion 24th now at the Cape would come home, and the 1st Battalion 1st Royals, 2d Battalion Buffs, 2nd Battalion 10th, 2d Battalion 13th, 2d Battalion 24th and 29th go out in their place.

In 1879-80 the corps to come home would be the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st Battalion 14th, 73d, and 83d, from India, and the 69th and 74th from the Colonies; and those leaving England the 2d Battalion 5th, 2nd Battalion 6th, 2d Battalion 14th, 3d Battalion 60th Rifles, 86th, and 90th.

In 1880-81 the returning battalions would be the 1st Battalion 6th, 59th, 2d Battalion 60th Rifles and 92d Highlanders from India and the 28th and 71st from the Colonies, the six taking their place being the 26th, 30th, 41st, 61st, and 78th, and 93d Highlanders.

In the season 1881-82 there would be no regiment in the Colonies having a claim to return to England, but in the event of the customary six being made up by battalions brought home from India the batch would consist of the 1st Battalion 17th, 1st Battalion 21st, 39th, 48th, 62nd and 85th, and the relieving battalions, 2d Battalion 21st, 49th, 52d, 58th, 75th and 99th.

In the following year 1882-83 no battalion now in the Colonies would have completed its stay abroad. The six from India would be the 63d, 65th, 66th, 72d, 81st, and 89th, and the six to go out, the 45th, 47th, 84th, 91st, 94th and 96th.

The battalions having a claim to relief in 1883-84 would be from India, the 1st Battalion 18th, 44th, 54th, 68th, and 70th, and from the Colonies, the 80th, while those standing first for foreign service would be the 2d Battalion 18th, 31st, 38th, 56th, 95th, and 106th.

The Regiments from India in 1884-85 would be the 40th, 43d, 51st, and 67th, and from the Colonies, the 1st Battalion 20th, and 98th; the 2d Battalion 20th, 37th, 53d, 64th, 82d, and 105th, being those for embarkation.

In 1885-86 the 2d Battalion 7th, 2d Battalion 22d, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade from India, and the 1st Battalion 4th, 57th, and 97th, now in the Colonies, would be replaced by the 2d Battalion 4th, 1st Battalion 7th, 1st Battalion 22d, 50th, 77th, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

In the following year only two battalions now in India, the 2d Battalion 9th, and 2d Battalion 15th, would be entitled to relief, but the 2d Battalion 23d, 42d, 101st, and 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, at present in the Mediterranean, would have a claim to come home, and the Regiments to replace them would be the 1st Battalion 9th, 1st Battalion 15th, 1st Battalion 23d, 79th, 10th and 3d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

There are at home two battalions of Infantry not included in this list—the 1st Battalion 16th, and the 103d—the former having returned early in 1870 and the latter in 1871, which, according to the new scheme, will not be required for foreign service for quite another dozen years, and which consequently, will have completed a period of home service unexampled for many years past. Several other corps are also likely to enjoy a stay in the United Kingdom, considerably exceeding that which was usual under the old system, when five years was about the *maximum* period between the return from and departure upon foreign service.

With respect to the movements likely to be effected next year among the corps stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, not a little will depend upon the arrangements in connexion with the Summer manœuvres. Should they again be in the neighbourhood of Aldershott, and upon something like the scale of 1875, it would seem probable that the Cavalry force would be made up from among the following:—2d Life Guards from Windsor, Royal Dragoons from York, Scots Greys from Brighton, 12th Lancers from Shorncliffe, 17th Lancers, now in Dublin, 18th Hussars from Colchester (due at that station from Madras Presidency in January). 20th Hussars from Hounslow, as well as the three Regiments—5th Lancers, and 8th and 21st Hussars—now in camp. To make up the Infantry force there are now 11 battalions at Aldershott—viz., the 2d Battalion of the 5th, 6th, 10th, and 11th, the 1st Battalion of the 9th, 15th, and 16th, the 47th, 84th, 105th, and 106th, while most, if not all, of the following may be expected to complete the number:—2d Battalion 20th, from Manchester; 2d Battalion 21st, from Portsdown Forts; 2d Battalion 24th, from Dover; 26th from Portsmouth, 29th from Jersey, 37th from Gosport, 41st from Shorncliffe, 52d from Portsmouth, 58th from Fort Grange, 3d Battalion 60th from Chatham, 61st from Guernsey, 64th from Portsmouth, 77th from Woolwich, 78th Highlanders from Dover, 93d Highlanders from Shorncliffe, 96th from Colchester, and the 1st and 3d Battalions Rifle Brigade, from Winchester and Chatham respectively.

Regarding the distribution of the Cavalry and Infantry at home during the winter of 1876-77, it may be put down as most probable that the Horse Regiments to be left at Aldershott will be the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 18th Hussars, and either the 8th Hussars or 17th Lancers. The last-named regiment, as we have stated, is to be brought over from Ireland about May next, and it is possible it will be located in the northern district in the room of the 13th Hussars (now with head-quarters at Leeds) to be transferred to the Irish establishment. The 12th Lancers will go to Colchester about August preparatory to embarkation for the Madras Presidency (Secunderabad) in January, 1877. The Scots Greys will probably move to the Northern District, and should the 17th Lancers come to Aldershott, the Carabiniers now at Norwich may also move northwards, although there is room to doubt the policy of this move, considering that the regiment stands next for India after the 12th Lancers. In this case, the 5th Lancers, 8th Hussars (if not left at Aldershott,) 20th and 21st Hussars would be distributed between Hounslow, Shorncliffe, Norwich, and Brighton.

The Infantry regiments most likely to occupy Aldershott during the Winter of 1876-77 are the 26th, 29th, 37th, 41st 53d, 58th, 61st, 64th, and 96th, with one or two of the Rifle Battalions. Those now in camp will be distributed in various stations in Great Britain, with the exception of the 2d Battalion 11th, going upon foreign service, and possibly one or two battalions which it may be found advisable to retain under instruction for another season.

We have stated in speaking of the foreign reliefs that four battalions from Ireland would go abroad in 1876-77. Two or three more (53d, 75th, and 86th) now in that country may be moved next Summer between the Channel Islands and the North. But it is understood that the 31st on arrival from Gibraltar will be stationed in Ireland, and therefore it is probable that only about five battalions from this country need be sent over next year. Those first on the list are the 91st Highlanders, 77th, 2d Battalion 14th, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 95th and 1st Battalion 1st Royals. But it is possible that the authorities may take into consideration as a ground for exceptional action, the fact that the 88th Connaught Rangers—the most Irish regiment in the Army—which stands for foreign service in 1877-78 has not been quartered in its native country for about 35 years.

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9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER. Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned, MATHEW MORTON and GEORGE NICOLL, in the Trade or Business of Boot and Shoe Importers, Manufacturers and Leather Merchants, carried on at Bombay, in the East Indies, under the Firm of GEORGE NICOLL & Co., was DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT on and as from the 26th day of October 1875, but that the Business will be continued under the same name of George Nicoll & Co by the said Mathew Morton alone up to the 15th day of April 1876. All OUTSTANDINGS due to the said Firm will be received and all LIABILITIES of the said Firm DISCHARGED by the said Mathew Morton.

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Bombay, 21st January 1876.

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NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Oomraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Oomraotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The TRUSTEES and MORTGAGES POWERS ACT of 1866," and in the matter of the Property and Credits of SHAM CHURN MULLICK, late of Calcutta, deceased, who died leaving a Will and Codicil) at Calcutta on the 11th day of December 1872, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with Will annexed) to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 23rd day of December 1875, to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, the duly constituted Attorney of SREEMUTTY RAJRANEE DOSSEE, the Widow, and NUNDOLALL MULLICK, the only Son, the Executrix and Executor named in the said last Will and Testament and Codicil of said Sham Churn Mullick, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that all PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said Sham Churn Mullick, deceased, are required on or before MONDAY, the Thirty-first day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claim upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to said Sreemutty Rajranee Dossee and Nundolall Mullick, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 24th day of December 1875.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
20th December, 1875. Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

	Rs.	
Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe	10	"
Chateau St. Julien	10	"
Chateau Margeaux	10	"
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque).	14	"
Les Canons (do.)	16	"
Chateau St. Julien	16	"
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	22	"
Do. (Poyferre)	22	"
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	26	"

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

	Rs.		Rs.	
Laubenheimer	15	per doz. qts.	9	per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	18	"		
Liebfraumilch	20	"	12 8	"
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	20	"		
Hockheimer	24	"		
Rudesheimer	26	"		
Marcobrunner	30	"		
Queen Victoria Berg	36	"		

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.		Rs.	
Carte Blanche	25	per doz. qts.		
Eugene Clicquot	40	"	22 8	per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne	40	"	22 8	"

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES)......Rs. 20 per dozen quartes.
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... " 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful and high Caste Gray Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-3 high, well up to 16 stone, would make an excellent Charger Rs. 800.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Charger, 15 hands, very handsome, and up to Weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1½ high, well-bred, has been hunted, and goes well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, about 15-2, thoroughly broken to double harness, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and has constantly been ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 450.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, 13-3 high, very springy and active, a first class cross-country hack, Rs. 350.

A Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, strongly built, a good saddle horse and broken to harness, Rs. 500.

A high Caste Bay Arab, 8 years, 14-1, an excellent mover under saddle, also broken to harness, Rs. 300.

A pair of Flea-bitten Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-2 high, go well together, one a perfect Artillery Charger, pair Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2, a good saddle horse and very fast in harness, Rs. 650.

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, a broken Artillery Charger, goes well in single or double harness, Rs. 550.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, is perfect as a lady's horse, Rs. 200.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1875.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches (see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. POWER & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4352) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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